New-York Tribune.

VOL. XX.....No. 1,032. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Advance to Richmond

WHEN GEN. SCOTT WILL MOVE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

THE ADVANCE TO RICHMOND.

There is no reason to believe that Gen. Scott will be forced into a battle by anybody. He will, doubtless, move upon Richmond by several roads. Western Virginia will not be satisfied unless her regiments form a part of one column of advance, led by Gen. McClelland. This may march west of the Blue Ridge to the rear of Manassas Junction, taking care of Winchester and Strasburg on the way, and, if possible, gratifying the true Union men of Virginia by the capture of Mason. Another column, led by Gen. Butler, can be landed at the head of York River, whence it is only about 35 miles to Richmond. A third column, under Gen. McDowell, can march from Washington.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

Private reports from Wheeling represent a very satisfactory state of affairs in the Convention. To-morrow is assigned for the election of Governor; probably Gen. F. H. Pierpont, of Marion County. Gen. Jackson having declined to attend the Convention, John S. Carlile will undoubtedly be one of the Senators. His colleague is not determined on, but P. G. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, is prominent. They will be elected in time to take seats in the July session.

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Postmaster-General has concluded a postal treaty with the Government of Mexico, with some slight modifications from its original draft.

FROM MEXICO.

We have late advices from Mexico. The Government is stable and growing in the confidence of the people. The old Cabinet has resigned, and a new one has been selected by the President from the members of Congress. There is a strong and cordial feeling toward the United States Government, in spite of the most absurd rumors which have reached them as to our condition. It was reported there that President Lincoln had been driven out of Washington, and that Gen. Scott had resigned and taken command of the Southern Army.

WHEN GEN. SCOTT WILL MOVE.

Gen. Scott, yesterday, remarked to Gen. Morse of Massachusetts, that he should not move in the direction of the enemy until he was ready, and that when he makes a movement it will be conducted with a scrupulous regard to the saving of any unnecessary bloodshed, first among his own troops, then among the ranks of the rebels. But that he will bag as many prisoners as possible, firmly believing that, as in the case of Capt. Ball and his company of Fairfax Cavalry, when they are brought into contact with the truth concerning the real intentions of the Government, and are convinced, as they will be, when out of the reach of the pernicious influences now surrounding them, of the utter folly and madness of rebelling against the Government, they will be glad to return to their allegiance.

FIDELITY OF SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

It is a gratifying [illegible] and navy officers have resigned and entered the Rebels' service by scores, not a single sailor or soldier has deserted. Whatever motive may have actuated politicians, the people have not forgotten the meaning of loyalty and patriotism.

THE LIST OF NEW OFFICERS.

THE TRIBUNE of this morning does not contain the list of newly-appointed officers. It was given to an agent of *The Philadelphia Press* on the expressed understanding that it should be furnished to all the New-York and Philadelphia journals. Upon that promise we had reason to rely.

PROMOTION OF SERGEANT BROWNELL.

Among the Second Lieutenants in the army just appointed, is Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth.

REMOVAL OF A TREASURY CLERK.

John H. Smith of Virginia has been removed from a $1,600 Clerkship in the Treasury Department.

James E. Forbush of Massachusetts has been appointed to a $1,200 per annum Clerkship in the Pension Bureau, vice A. J. Cass of Massachusetts, removed.

VALIANT SOLDIERS.

Persons living in the vicinity of the Rebel batteries at Vienna state positively that when the valiant South Carolina Regiment formed in line of battle on one side of the battery, they placed in front of them 150 negroes whom they had had brought from the Palmetto State, to receive the fire of the Ohioans. But this stratagem did not avail, Cfor uffe invariably dropped flat on his face whenever the muskets of the Government troops were pointed in his direction; hence it was that six South Carolinians were killed, instead of six negroes. The Rebels said there were 200 cavalry on the ground, who covered their retreat.

A HEROIC OHIOAN.

A most patriotic and heroic spirit was displayed by one of the Ohio soldiers on the occasion. He was hit by a Minié ball, which shattered his arm, rendering it entirely useless. No longer able to use his musket on the Rebels, with his shattered limb dangling by his side, he threw it down and cried out, "I am for the Union forever—give me a pistol." This weapon being furnished him by a private standing by his side, the brave fellow blazed away at the traitors until he sank to the ground from the loss of blood.

THE OCCUPATION OF VIENNA.

No advance has been yet pushed forward to occupy Vienna or Fairfax Court-House, as is reported here on apparently good authority.

Fortifications are, however, being thrown up on the hill commanding Fall's Church, four miles from Fairfax Court-House. Rumors of an attack upon our troops are prevalent.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Gen. Jos. H. Lane of Kansas has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Army.

ADVANCE OF GEN. MCDOWELL'S LINE.

The following dispatch has been received here:

FALL'S CHURCH, Fairfax Co., Va., June 19, 1861.

The changes of the positions of the Connecticut and Ohio four regiments involve the advance of Gen. McDowell's line some four miles. The positions they occupy are very strong ones, being much more easily defended than the camps from which they came yesterday and last night. Citizens from Vienna report, that on the night before last, at about 10 o'clock, the 1,100 South Carolina troops, with whom Gen. Schenck had been engaged some hours previously, fell back in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, of course carrying their battery of artillery with them, and leaving Vienna without disunion troops in it.

A scout who penetrated into the Village of Fairfax Court-House last night, brings intelligence that there are no longer any troops to be seen about there; the force of 1,600 or 2,000 that were certainly there on Monday last, having probably fallen back in the direction of Centreville. The neighbors about Vienna say that the South Carolinians lost six killed by the return fire of Col. McCook's Ohio Regiment.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 19—12 m.

I learn from a person from the neighborhood of Vienna, who lives in Fairfax County, that the Disunion troops have burnt two passenger and baggage cars, and about twenty house and gondola cars from Leesburg, as far down as Hunter's Mill, eighteen miles from Alexandria, on the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Road. It is also reported that the same troops have burnt the cars, station-house, and water stations at Vienna since the fight there. It is believed here that the cars have been burnt at Vienna, but probably the station-house has not been destroyed.

THE LINES OF THE REBELS.

There is reason to believe that the lines of the disunion troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan as far as Centreville, and that they are entrenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, 3½ miles from Fairfax Court-House, and fourteen miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now rebuilding, with the view to attacking the Zouaves who are guarding the repaired bridges this side. All the indications go to show that the disunion troops are being pushed forward from Manassas Junction by daily installments to points nearer the Federal lines. Up to this time nothing has been heard from up the Loudon road to indicate that the Federal troops have moved upon Vienna.

BURNING OF GOOSE CREEK BRIDGE.

Goose Creek Bridge, a covered bridge and fine structure on the Leesburg turnpike, four miles from Leesburg, connecting with the middle turnpike-road leading to Alexandria, has been burned by the Virginia troops.

THE FORCE NEAR OCCOQUAN.

A force of 800 men are in the neighborhood of Occoquan. They refused to let any of the woodboats of Occoquan or Neabsco come up with wood or barrels, in consequence of which, as it is all the dependence of poor people in that neighborhood, great suffering is experienced.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Speaker Allen and the Hon. Albert G. Porter have succeeded in procuring a requisition for four additional three years' regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the Southern part of that State. It is said that companies almost enough to complete them are already raised. Thus, Indiana will have 25 regiments. This will entitle them to a Major-General, in which case Brig.-Gen. Morris, now serving so gallantly with the three months' volunteers, will probably be appointed to that position.

The War Department has also accepted or authorized to be raised four additional regiments from Wisconsin, and the same number from Iowa—one of those from the latter State to be cavalry, all others infantry.

John Bradshaw of Indianapolis has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster. [illegible] Hon. John B. Haskin in the chair. Present: John F. Ennis, J. J. McElhone, Geo. W. McLean, Thos. C. Fields, and Andrew M. Sallade. They reported that Col. John W. Forney would deliver a eulogy, and Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution had kindly proffered the use of the lecture-room of the Institution, of which Judge Douglas was one of the Regents, for the delivery of the eulogy on the 3d of July. Prof. Henry was selected to preside. The Committee had under consideration the use to which the Douglas fund should be appropriated; but, owing to a large number of communications upon that subject being laid before them, it came to no final conclusion.

The following resolutions, proposed by Thos. C. Fields of New-York, were adopted:

Resolved, That an address to the citizens of the United States be prepared and published setting forth the objects of this committee.

Resolved, That the President appoint an auxiliary committee for each State, to consist of not more than 11 nor less than 3 members, such committees to report to this committee.

Resolved, It is recommended that the friends of the late Senator Douglas, without distinction of party, assemble in their respective towns, cities, and villages on the evening of the 3d of July next, for the purpose of forming relief and monument associations for their several localities, when donations and subscriptions will be received and forwarded to the treasurer hereafter to be appointed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there; also, large lots of powder and lead.

The Lawrenceburg (Tenn.) *Flag* of the 15th says that during the progress of a Union meeting near Knoxville, a train bearing Confederate troops was fired into by the Union men.

All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by the Disunionists.

The Jonesboro Express of the 15th publishes Judge Nelson's call for the meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses the hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville Union of the 16th says the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was done to meet Gen. McClellan half way, to save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him an old-fashioned Virginian hospitality.

The same paper has been furnished with a letter from a late United States officer to print in Nashville, wherein the writer asserts that the French Government is favorable to the South, and willing to advance $100,000,000 for cotton.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th says: In a private letter received here from New-York, the United States cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among the moneyed men of that city, and that but one battle will be fought before President Lincoln will ask Jeff. Davis for terms of separation.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th has a letter from Union City, which says that the citizens there make the soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The writer detests people who impose upon poor soldiers who left home with but little money for the defense of the country's rights, and adds that 10,000 volunteers are here, and more coming.

A SECESSIONIST AND INCENDIARY HUNG.

LANE, Ogle Co., Ill., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

F. D. Burke, a rabid Secessionist, was hung to-day by the citizens from a third-story window of the Court-House building. He was charged with causing the destructive fires here on the 7th of this month, and in December last. His guilt was fully established, and it was also proved that he had planned the burning of the business part of the town.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Senator Andrew Johnson arrived here yesterday en route to Washington. He made a three hours' speech last night to a very large audience, and declared in favor of a positive and unconditional Union, and the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union if armed to prevent subjugation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded.

AN ATTACK ON NATIONAL TROOPS

RAILROAD TRAIN FIRED ON.

EIGHT KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED

THE REBELS RETIRE.

Gen. Schenck left Alexandria, on Monday afternoon, with the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Col. McCook, intending to guard the road between that place and Vienna, a town about four miles from Fairfax Court-House. He dropped several companies at points along the road, and proceeded with about 275 men toward Vienna. When within half a mile of that place a masked battery of three guns opened upon the train with a sudden and severe cannonade, using shells, round shot and grape. The number of the killed and wounded was eight of the former and seven of the latter.

The locomotive was disabled by a shot, and could not draw the train out of the fire; therefore the troops left the cars and betook themselves to the woods on the right and left of the track. Then the engineer detached his engine from the train and went as rapidly as possible back to Alexandria, leaving the troops on their feet. This deprived them of all means of transporting their wounded, except by the use of hand litters, and upon these, and in blankets, the wounded were carried.

It was found that the rebel batteries were sustained by infantry and cavalry, 2,500 strong, and the Ohio troops retired about five miles to the telegraphic camp. Early on Tuesday morning the 1st and 2d Connecticut Regiments and the New-York 69th went to the relief of the Ohio men, and several other regiments were ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, it being probable that an attack was to be made at once by the National troops on Fairfax Court-House, where there were, as it is supposed, about 4,000 rebels.

After a few discharges, the Rebel force, estimated at above 2,500, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, retired without attempting to pursue their advantage. They were all South Carolinians.

The names of the killed, as far as at present known, are as follows: Of Company G, John Barnes, of Waverley, Ohio; Daniel Sullivan, Philip Strode, Thos. Finton, Jos. Smith, and Eugene Burke. Of Company H, Wm. P. Mercer, arm torn away by round shot, and George Morrison.

The wounded are as follows: Volmer, Company G, fatally; David Gates, Company G, hand shot off; Lanmon, Company G, badly; Henry Pigman, Company H, badly.

The conduct of the Ohio men is spoken of with great praise by the officers at Alexandria. Less than 200 of them were opposed to the rebel force, and yet the temper they displayed was such as to prevent any attempt to take them prisoners.

When the news reached Arlington House, four large wagons were immediately dispatched to bring off the killed and wounded. The killed were buried to-day near the camp of the 1st Regiment, with the usual military honors.

"Stand up for the Union boys" and "stand firm [illegible] moments by several brave fellows who were mortally wounded. One man, who leaned on his gun against a tree, was scolded by his lieutenant for not falling promptly into line, when he answered [illegible] I could—look at my arm," which was dangling shattered by his side. He uttered no complaint but soon died from loss of blood.

A singular and striking feature of this affair is the fact that Gen. Schenck was proceeding through an enemy's country, weakening his force by frequently detaching companies along the road, and yet that he had no skirmishers out, nor were any means except the most ordinary taken to guard against surprise. One might suppose that the experiences at Great Bethel the other day would have taught a salutary lesson touching this, even if the foresight of the commanding officer had not been sufficient to have prevented such a mistake.

The following is the report of Gen. Schenck:

To Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

I left camp with 668 rank and file, and 29 field and company officers, in pursuance of Gen. McDowell's orders to go upon this expedition with the available force of one of my regiments. The regiment selected was the 1st Ohio Volunteers.

I left two companies, Company I and Company K, in the aggregate 135 men, at the crossing of the road. I sent Lieut.-Col. Parrott with two companies of 117 men to Fall's Church, and to patrol the roads in that direction.

I stationed two companies, Company D and Company F, 130 men, to guard the railroad and the bridge between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly to Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. Paddock; Company C, Lieut. Woodward (afterward joined by Capt. Pease); Company G, Capt. Bailey, and Company H, Capt. Hazlett; total, 275.

On turning the curve slowly, within one-quarter of a mile of Vienna, were fired upon by raking masked batteries of I think three guns, with shells, round shot, and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped.

When the train stopped, the engine could not, on account of damage to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear, we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train, through the woods.

Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared about a regiment of infantry, and by cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been some 1,500 South Carolinians, we fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks, and this was about 7 p. m. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point, which we reached at 10 o'clock.

The following is a list of the casualties:

Capt. Haylett's, Company H—Two known to be killed, three wounded, five missing.

Capt. Bailey's, Company G—Three killed, two wounded, two missing.

Capt. Paddock's, Company E—One officer slightly wounded.

Company C—Capt Pease and two missing.

The Engineer when the men left the cars instead of retiring slowly as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point and of all means of conveying the wounded, who had to be carried on litters and in blankets. We wait here, holding the road, for reenforcements. The enemy did not pursue.

I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court-House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000.

When all the enemy's batteries opened upon us, Maj. Hughes was at his station on the foremost platform car. Col. McCrook was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both these officers, with others of the commissioned officers and many of the men, behaved most coolly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn from the nature of the ground.

The approach to Vienna is through a deep cut in the railway. In leaving the cars, and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought off all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed.

(Signed), ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Brigadier-General.

GEN. CADWALADER'S OUTPOSTS AT WINCHESTER, VA.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19—10 p. m.

Gen. Cadwalader has arrived at Martinsburg, with outposts to Winchester. No signs of Gen. Johnston there.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is making good progress with his Message. It will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and of finishing it by Winter if that be possible. To make it possible, he will recommend a call for 500,000 men, and an appropriation sufficient to cover all necessary expenditure at a cost of $200,000,000. The Governors of all the Free States have been written to on this subject, and have, with only two exceptions, responded heartily, so that the President, in making these recommendations, feels that he is backed by the people, speaking through the constituted authorities. There can be no doubt that Congress will pass bills in conformity with these suggestions, both to increase the army and to supply funds for all needful purposes.

GEN. PATTERSON MARCHING TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. Patterson is advancing toward Washington at the head of 22,000 men, of whom 2,500 are regulars. Many of the regiments are the flower of the Militia and Volunteers, and not a few are officered by West Point graduates. The opinion, to which we have from the first inclined, that the Rebels will find it expedient to retreat, without hazarding a battle, from Manassas Junction, is fast gaining ground. They have no position now North of Richmond, so strong as that at Harper's Ferry, which they have abandoned.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

The above views are confirmed by the story of a Kentucky deserter from the Rebel force at Manassas. He had passed some time at Richmond, and knew Jeff. Davis well, having fought under him in Mexico. He reports 40,000 troops at Richmond, well armed, and well provided with artillery, but badly clothed, and shockingly disciplined. A good drill-sergeant is considered invaluable there. There was great discontent at the lack of food. Jeff. Davis was arranging all the details of defense, erecting earthworks as far as eight miles outside the city. Between Richmond and Manassas Junction there were strong intrenchments at every available point. Near the Junction he met three regiments from Harper's Ferry, proceeding to Richmond.

At Manassas, there were about 25,000 men, including the reenforcements from Harper's Ferry, all of which, however, had not arrived up to the time he left. Here, as at Richmond, there were good arms, but bad uniforms, and great scarcity of provisions and water. The soldiers were dissatisfied at their condition, and also at the prospect of further retreats, it having apparently been settled that no decisive fight is to be ventured until established at Richmond. Of the entire Virginia army, more than one-third are cavalry and artillery.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT UPON RICHMOND.

A special messenger was, on Sunday, dispatched to Gov. Sprague changing the destination of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment from Harrisburg to Washington, where there is to be an immediate concentration of the whole available reserve force, in order to make the forward movement toward Richmond.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It will not take long now to repair damages on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sufficiently to enable the trains to run regularly, and when that is done, the [illegible] in Virginia will [illegible] forward in numbers [illegible] enemy.

THE FORCE AT WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Patterson's arrival, the troops at Washington, augmented by several regiments now en route, cannot be less than 75,000, and may be, if Gen. McClellan be directed to push forward his columns, not far from 100,000.

AN ATTACK ON THE SIXTH, NEW YORK.

A detachment of the 6th Regiment, which went from Annapolis to Washington in a propeller, with a load of United States stores and provisions, a few days ago, was attacked while on their return, on the Potomac, near Acquia Creek. Several shots were fired by our boys among the Rebels, who scattered like sheep. At least nine shots were fired by the Rebels, but no injury was done to the boat or troops. The 6th gave them an assortment of grape and cannister, and it is supposed that some of the shot took effect. The propeller arrived at Annapolis without further molestation.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

A train ran Sunday afternoon on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, from Alexandria to Vienna, fifteen miles. On its return, when near Alexandria, a shot was fired from the side of the road, which hit a Connecticut soldier, who was standing with others on the platform, in the shoulder. He has since died of his wound, in great agony. Two persons were arrested, one of whom was without doubt the assassin. The shot was doubtless intended for Brigadier-General Tyler.

A SKIRMISH.

A special messenger arrived on Sunday at Gen. Mansfield's headquarters at Washington with news of a little fight that occurred near Seneca's Mill, which is on the Maryland side of the Potomac, some 28 miles above Washington—merely a mill and two houses. Lieut.-Col. Everett, in command of three companies of District Volunteers, about 200 men, being a detachment of Col. Stone's column, who started in canal boats from Georgetown and were obliged to leave them a few miles up, and march, the Rebels having cut the dam.

At Seneca the detachment was fired upon by a party of 100 cavalry, on the Virginia side of the river. Col. Everett marched his men into the dry bed of the canal, and, sheltered by the opposite bank, returned the cavalry fire. Shots were exchanged for some time across the Potomac, a distance of seven eighths of a mile.

None of Col. Everett's men were injured. Two of the Virginia troopers were shot, one thought to have been killed, as well as the commander, supposed to be Capt. Shreve. Upon the fall of their leader, the cavalry hastily retreated. During the fight, bullets were flattened on stones near our men, who lay down in perfect shelter.

This slight skirmish was magnified by Washington rumor into a great battle. Even officers of the regular army reported that at 1 o'clock to-day Col. Stone's whole command were engaged with the enemy, with undecided result.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Dickens, who has been a prisoner for some days, at Alexandria, having been arrested at his farm-house, was released on Saturday by orders from the War Department, it having been ascertained that his arrest was entirely unwarranted, and that the informer was a youth of suspicious character, who has himself been arrested for horse-stealing, and other crimes. Mr. Dickens is a son of the venerable Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate.

In order to guard against other errors of this description, a General Order has been issued to the Government troops, in regard to the treatment of citizens. The order provides that no arrests shall be made, unless by a special order from an officer.

A TRAP.

The Government has received information that the Rebels have set a trap in a piece of woods, about 11 miles from Alexandria, and in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, into which they expect to draw the unsuspecting Federal forces. Several small batteries have been erected by them on the outskirts of the woodland, and a pretense is made of throwing up intrenchments. Here they propose to array their forces at no distant day, and press forward their pickets until a collision ensues. This they presume will have the effect of bringing into the field a large Federal force, before which the insurgents design to retreat along a lane which has been cut through the woods. On both sides of this lane, which is about fifteen feet wide, have been constructed a number of masked batteries, which are to open their fire in every direction when the Federal troops have penetrated the forest so far as to render a retreat impossible.

The scout who brings this intelligence, also states that a number of Indians, dressed in their war costumes, supposed to belong to the savages who volunteered from North Carolina, and who were but recently in Richmond, were seen lurking about the vicinity. It is thought that they will help the Rebels, lying in ambush and awaiting, tomahawk and scalping knife in the hand, the approach of the Federal forces through the lane, in pursuit of the retreating traitors.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Government, it is affirmed by those likely to know, is considering the propriety of immediately establishing submarine telegraphic communication between Point Lookout and Fortress Monroe. Scientific men say the undercurrent of the Chesapeake is not sufficiently strong to interfere with the project. A guard will be placed at Point Lookout to protect that station. This arrangement will shorten the time of communication between the War Office and Gen. Butler's garrison some 12 hours. Soundings have already been taken the whole distance.

KENTUCKY FOR UNION.

A letter from Kentucky of June 8, says that four more wagon loads of bacon have just been sent through Cumberland Gap—which is at the corner where Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet—to the Carolinas. The citizens of London, Laurel Co., Kentucky, held a meeting and came near stopping them.

Another letter says that Whitley County, south of Laurel, is all for the Union, for coercion, and if furnished with arms will supply men. Those who were bitterly opposed to Lincoln's election now think the Administration "a little too slow," and want to see Jeff. Davis hung.

In Madison and Rockcastle Counties, north of Laurel, near the center of the State, two hundred men can be raised, who, if armed with Minié or Enfield rifles, will stand by the Union to the death.

There is some difference of opinion among these letter writers, who are of the prominent men of Kentucky, as to the proper time for the Union men to organize, some favoring open organization at once, some preferring delay for a month or six weeks.

A scouting party of the 69th New-York Regiment on Monday captured seven Secession soldiers, one of whom is a captain, on whose person was found the roll of his regiment, and the diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Hights.

INSUBORDINATION PUNISHED.

Three members of a Pittsburg company, at Camp Melville, near Baltimore, refused to obey orders to return to camp. One, named Kelly, was shot dead, another wounded and carried to Fort McHenry, where he will probably be executed. The third is as yet not arrested.

BALLOONING.

Prof. Lowe made his first experimental ascension on Tuesday from the Army grounds. Messrs. Burns of the Telegraph Company, and Robinson the operator. [illegible] end of an exceedingly [illegible] charge of the aerial green silk, and connected with the regular [illegible] operator below repeated the message from the air after it had been transmitted through a mile of this helix wire, wound round by a strong cable. The White House, the War Department, Alexandria, and the Philadelphia office were communicated with, and, if the other offices had been silent, intercourse might have been indefinitely continued.

The highest ascension was 450 feet. Several more experiments will be requisite to establish the extent to which the balloon can be used on the battle-field, to give orders, and in reconnoissances to record observations in camp while working at a distance.

WIGFALL IN A NEW DISGUISE.

It is stated, on undoubted authority, that Senator Wigfall visited Washington in the disguise of a cattle drover, and after having made a thorough reconnoissance, returned to Manassas Junction.

THE CRUISE OF THE RESOLUTE.

The Resolute, Lieut. Budd commanding, arrived at Washington on Tuesday, from down the river, where she had been cruising at her usual station, between the Wicomoco Bay and the mouth of the Potomac, except when, for the sake of a brush, she moves up stream. She brought, as prize, a Baltimore schooner, the Buena Vista, laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, hams, and coffee, which she captured at St. Marys.

The Buena Vista was boarded while rounding Point Lookout by the Reliance, but as her papers seemed right, and no arms or ammunition were found on board, she was permitted to proceed. When captured by the Resolute, she was, her captain stated, about to discharge her cargo at St. Mary's, but Lieut. Budd having learned that Baltimore vessels are in the habit of clearing for that point and afterward discharging their cargoes at Cone and Yeocomico Rivers, opposite, on the Virginia shore, determined to seize her, notwithstanding her papers showed that she had passed the inspection of the Reliance the day before.

There is no doubt that vessels clearing for St. Mary's are in the habit of carrying stores up the Virginia rivers opposite. The Resolute, during the last ten days, has burnt four small vessels, between Shipping Point and Ragged Point, and eleven large launches. The largest of these vessels, 110 tons, was destroyed in St. Inigo Creek, two or three miles up which she was discovered. The creek is parallel with the river, and is not deep enough for the Resolute. She took up a position opposite the schooner, and fired over a swamp until the rebels were unearthed and scampered up hill.

Two boats were then sent ashore, and the lighter was carried across above the swamp. Her crew burned the schooner, but, the Rebels endeavoring to cut off the retreat, they were signaled to make for the larger boat, which they did. The Resolute again drove the rebels up hill, and a third boat put off, and, while the first crew recovered the little boat, burned two rebel flat-boats. On Sunday a trap was set for the Resolute at Mathias Point, twenty miles below Acquia Creek, where the river was a right angle. A boat, as if suddenly seeing the Resolute, backed water, intending to run the vessel aground. She saw the trick, and fired up the ravine until a party were unearthed, who took to tree-tops and trunks for refuge.

On Monday, passing with the Buena Vista in tow, at the same point, saw rebel heads peeping above a slight breastwork on a hill-top. By command of the superior officer did not fire. The Resolute reports two batteries at Acquia Creek, and one at Potomac Creek, four miles below. From Acquia Creek to Mathias Point there is a fine river road, along which it is possible to carry guns, brought by rail from Richmond. There are no other batteries at present. At Ragged Point one is rumored, but an investigation with balls disclose nothing.

THE CHRISTIANA KEEN BURNED.

The Christiana Keen, from Perth Amboy, for Alexandria, went ashore at Lower Cedar Point, Maryland side of the Potomac, some days since. Forty armed men came from the shore in boats, and, after carrying off all things on board, burned her. Capt. Babcock, and the crew of four, escaped in a boat. They lost everything, even to the captain's watch, but the clothes on their backs.

A SERENADE.

The 1st Massachusetts Regiment band serenaded Alex. H. Rice, member from Boston, to-night. He and others made patriotic speeches.

Mr. Rice was followed by Gen. Walbridge of New-York, who said:

It will be the duty of the approaching extra session of Congress to provide the requisite means to put down the present rebellion, so that the next generation will not be embarrassed by the questions that we have encountered. The necessary legislation should be had to enroll at least 600,000 men, though we may safely leave the number required for active service to be determined by competent military authority. The means to pay for this force should be provided, and then Congress may safely adjourn, and leave the ordinary legislation of the country to the regular session, animated only by a common object—the integrity of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. Let us forget all past divisions, while we make a united effort to preserve the liberties of that great people who have been able to withstand all foreign aggression, and who are now testing the capacity of their institutions to quell a wicked and unholy rebellion.

GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Hicks has a difference with his Legislature. They call upon him for persons and papers to enable them to discover the relations between himself and the Federal Government. He replies that he has already sent them all the information he thinks proper, and that their demand is impertinent. The Legislature next asks if a recent seizure of arms by Gen. Butler was with his consent; he responds that the inquiry is impudent, and there the matter rests.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

The rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac, at Conrad's Ferry, on Monday, amused themselves by practicing with six-pounders upon the portion of Col. Stone's command stationed on the Maryland side. We cannot learn that their murderous designs were even moderately successful. The fire was returned by rifled muskets, but though one gunner was killed, the distance was too great for much execution. A hundred of the rebel cavalry were on the Virginia shore opposite Seneca Creek, where they had thrown up a small earthwork, and were apparently preparing to resist any march upon Leesburg.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A gentleman from Mobile and Memphis passed through Chicago on the 18th. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the Rebels.

He estimates the number of Rebel troops encamped between Vicksburg and Cairo at 32,000, all well armed. They have a large number of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that at Mobile there are now 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unpacked when he left.

PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC.

Our special correspondent, writing from Williamsport, Md., under date of the 17th, says:

The advanced forces under Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac yesterday morning at this point, and stood on the sacred soil of Virginia. The passage of the troops was a magnificent sight, such a one that would have done Henry A. Wise good to see, he who of yore vowed his determination to drive back the Yankee horde, should they dare to invade the Old Dominion. That redoubtable gentleman was not there, however, and our gallant men met no opposition in their invasion.

At this point the Potomac is about 180 yards wide, and at no place deeper than 3½ feet. It was easily forded. The Rhode Island Artillery, from a commanding position near Williamsport, protected the gallant Pennsylvanians. But the Rebels had all flown, and there was not the semblance of resistance.

This movement of our troops was made with perfect order, and the men marched through the water with as much steadiness as if they were defiling on the level plain. By night, the Rhode Islanders were the only troops this side of the Maryland line at Williamsport.

This morning the same force are pushing forward toward Martinsburg, where, it is said, there are 2,000 Rebels. No stand will be made by them there, but, with the Harper's Ferry heroes, they will retreat [illegible]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

On the 11th inst. Col. Lewis Wallace, with a portion of the Indiana regiment left Cumberland for Romney, Va., where he surprised, and after a sharp contest, completely routed 500 Secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking some first-class camp equipage, provisions, and medical stores. Only one Indianian was slightly wounded. The victors returned to Cumberland the same day.

It was reported that the Rebels returned to Romney and drove off the National troops. But Col. Wallace, says: "The rebels did not rally and return, but they ran sixteen miles toward Winchester before they stopped. So far from my retreating I brought out to the camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms, and medical stores, without leaving anything behind.

"Their rout was total. The next day there were several funerals in the town. We killed a captain and a member of the Virginia Legislature, and took one of their majors prisoner. I send you this to stop unwarranted slander about my retreat, started by some cowardly scoundrel in Alexandria." He adds: "My boys are entitled to all honor; they won it bravely; let them have it. They have not forgotten Buena Vista."

A man reached Grafton on Tuesday from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey through the interior of the State. He reports that the general impression along his route, and it was claimed to be founded on trustworthy information, was, that large reenforcements to the Rebel army would be sent into Western Virginia immediately. They were pressing all men into the ranks.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

The Sturges Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati. Schaumback's cavalry (here), and Capt. Barker's dragoons (at Cairo), are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Va.

The Tribune has intelligence that Col. Curtis, 2d Iowa Regiment, learning that the Secessionists at Savannah, Mo., 30 miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or impressed all the Union men within the town, went there on Monday with 400 troops, and after a slight scrimmage in which two Rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the Secessionists, and giving their muskets to the Union men.

The Times Cairo correspondent says Grundy Bryant, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river seemed lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days a heavy battery of 20 guns will be mounted commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river.

There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tenn. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within its range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 6,000.

At Union City there is trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to march upon Columbus, fortify the town, and provoke Gen. Prentiss into hostilities. The guns at Union City are of small caliber, except six 32-pounders, a few howitzers, and two 62-pounders, while the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such a character as they would make by no means formidable.

The works on the fortifications at Cairo are progressing slowly. Everything done so far has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of *The London Times*, arrived here from the South to-day. He says nothing in regard Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

THE IMPENDING COMPROMISE.

The great peril of the Republic now imminent is not so much a feeble, aimless, ineffective prosecution of the war for the Union, as a premature and shameful peace, which shall render all the perils and sacrifices already incurred of no avail. We are assured that already secret agents of the traitors are in Washington and this city, trying to ensnare leading Democrats into backstairs arrangements for putting an end to the struggle by some muddle that can be called a compromise. They profess to desire a formal separation and a recognition of the independence of the rebel Confederacy; but, as they know this will not be entertained, they hint that perhaps a reconstruction which involved a full guaranty of "the rights of the South" might not prove inadmissible. In some quarters, it is vaguely given out that the Crittenden proposition, guaranteeing the existence of Slavery in all present and future territory South of 36° 30′, would not be rejected without careful consideration. And from another quarter we hear that President Davis would be very happy to accommodate President Lincoln with an armistice of sixty or ninety days, to afford time for negotiations!

These various feelers all imply the same great truth. The Finances of the "Confederate States" are in a condition of hopeless collapse. The new and desperate expedient of making their Treasury Notes a legal tender, and exchanging them for the notes of all their banks, is simply a contrivance for absorbing the specie of the New-Orleans banks, and whatever other movable capital may remain in the South, into the gulf of universal bankruptcy. The "Confederate" armies are cowed if not disorganized. They dare not step on the soil of the loyal States. They dare not attack Cairo, nor Pickens, nor our lines in front of Alexandria and Arlington. They dare not meet the Unionists in fair and open battle. These rebel soldiers get no pay, and their ranks require constant reënforcement by drafts and conscriptions. Washington having become sour grapes to their leaders, who are at their wit's end for provisions, arms, and munitions, they would like to improve their solemn circumstances in any possible manner—fighting being the recourse that they have least stomach for. Yet they *may* be driven even to that.

There are a few primary truths that should be borne steadily in mind—these, namely:

1. To enter into an armistice with the traitors is in effect to acknowledge their independence. An armistice between warring nations may be proper; between a rightful government and a wicked rebellion, its advantages must all ensure to the latter. Equality is the implied basis of every armistice.

2. The rebels are in a state of virtual famine, from which an armistice would instantly relieve them. They would sell their remaining Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton, buying in return arms, ammunition and breadstuffs. They would thus be enabled to resume hostilities with immensely increased power of doing mischief.

3. Their Wheat crop is already ripe or ripening at the far South. Forty to sixty days hence, they will be grinding new Corn and eating it. They might then subsist a large army at half the present cost.

4. They now pretend that they have 150,000 men under arms in Virginia. We do not believe it; and it is morally certain that they cannot concentrate 100,000 and hold them together through a bare fortnight, for want of [illegible] Wagons, Provisions, [illegible], would avail little against a large, compact, well-appointed, advancing [illegible].

Were a Union force of One Hundred thousand men, with artillery, cavalry, and ample supplies, now ready to move from Washington on Richmond, it would not be necessary to attack strongly-intrenched and fortified positions, such as Manassas Gap is said to be or is to be. Such positions might be safely turned or observed, so long as it is morally certain that famine must soon compel their abandonment in default of fresh and constant supplies; it may or may not be the same after harvest.

—As to the coming project of Compromise, which the assemblage of Congress three weeks hence is certain to inaugurate, we ask that these facts be maturely considered:

I. The moral effect of Gen. Jackson's decisive dealing with Nullification in 1833 was greatly impaired if not destroyed by the simultaneous passage of the Compromise Tariff. To this day, the ignorant Southern multitude believe that Nullification compelled or "coerced" the repeal of the Tariff of 1832.

II. There is no pretense that there is now any law on the statute-book of the Union that at all trenches on the rights of the Slave States. On the contrary, the Territorial acts of last Winter were such as they could not and did not complain of. And the traitors were perfectly aware, at the time they inaugurated Secession, that they had the next Congress already secured to Slavery in either branch, had they chosen simply to stay in the Union and behave themselves. They bolted from the Union, just as they bolted a year ago from the Democratic National Convention, because they didn't *want* to have their own way, choosing to be beaten and raise a breeze over it. They wanted a grievance. If they now force a new Compromise upon us, it will not be because they think they need one, but because they want to boast and enjoy the prestige of backing down the North.

III. No matter what may be the terms of a new Compromise or fix-up respecting Slavery in the Territories, the naked fact that one is made the essential condition of peace, will be trumpeted through the South as the triumph of rebellion. "They wouldn't give us this till we declared our "independence," will be the cry; "but *that* "brought them to book." If, then, it were but the most insignificant and matter-of-course proposition respecting Slavery in the Territories that was insisted on as a condition of peace, we should strenuously object to it. The objection to submitting to a dictation of the policy of the Union by rebellion, is fundamental and invincible.

Still, from the moment of the assemblage of Congress, the Ben. Woods and Vallandighams of the House will busy themselves with concocting and promoting schemes of asserted Compromise, with a view to paralyzing the energies of the loyal States and strengthening the hands of the rebels. If they succeed, rebellion will have been consecrated as a successful mode of recovering whatever was lost by a political defeat, and the Spanish-American republics will have become the patterns and precursors of our own future career. Need we add that that career must tend rapidly downward?

"CONTRABAND" NEGROES.

We have insisted that the War for the Union should not be perverted from its one avowed, legitimate, essential purpose into a crusade against Slavery. If it should be, the zeal of many would be cooled, while thousands who are to-day for the Union would be driven over to the side of its adversaries. Good faith toward allies and compatriots is a primary dictate of honorable warfare, and whoever strikes for the Union may rest assured that the contest which has been forced upon the loyalty and patriotism of the country by armed treason shall be prosecuted to the end with honesty of purpose and singleness of aim.

And, while such is the case, it is but naked justice to insist that, as the war is not to be turned aside from its declared purpose to overthrow Slavery, so the arm of the Nation shall not be shortened in order to shield and screen Slavery. The great duty of maintaining and vindicating the Federal authority against the machinations and the arms of treason must not be feebly, heartlessly performed because Slavery might suffer by a vigorous and fearless fidelity. If Slavery should ever plant herself in the path on which the Nation is advancing against its traitorous enemies and say, "Your life or mine!" the prompt response of the Nation must be, "Yours, then; not mine!" And meantime the Nation must confront and pursue its foes without asking or considering whether Slavery is or is not likely to commit suicide by arraying itself in deadly strife against the Union.

It is no part of the business of the armed defenders of the Union to catch runaway negroes. The Military have nothing to do with that service except when the execution of the laws is resisted by a formidable force. Still, we think the commanders of the Union forces in loyal portions of the Slave States have done right in publicly assuring the deceived and alarmed inhabitants that they shall be protected in all their legal rights, that servile insurrection shall be repressed, and that the escape of their slaves shall not be encouraged. Such assurances have been given to the people of loyal States and communities alone, and in our judgment have been properly given. Their extension to rebel communities in the presence of rebel armies would be quite another matter.

As our armies penetrate Virginia, they move among a white population who have been systematically lied into a state of frenzied hostility to the Union and all who stand by it. The outspoken Unionists of Eastern Virginia have been hunted out as though they were mad dogs. The few who secretly cherish a love for the old flag and faith dare not give our advancing columns a word of information, fearing that any "aid and "comfort" they might afford to the Union armies would cost them their property and their lives. Clouds of Secession cavalry will envelop our moving regiments, cutting off scouts and preventing observation beyond the range of our rifles. Cowardly guerrillas will lurk in every thicket and lie in wait behind fences whence they can easily run to cover. Masked batteries, ambuscades and pitfalls will surprise the patriots wherever the lay of the land suggests them. If, then, we are to repel information by the way from those competent to afford it, we might as well give up the contest.

But no commander who [illegible] persons qualified to do any thing [illegible] enemy's snares and dead-falls, its numbers, marches and positions, will always be welcome at head-quarters, no matter of what color or condition they may be. Not what they are, but what they know, will be the main consideration. And if any of them should be qualified to act as guides through intricate, perilous passes, they will be so much the more welcome.

"But what shall our commanders *do* with "these fugitives?" is still asked. We answer, *As* fugitives, Do nothing. Use them so far as they can be made useful, pay them fairly for their services, and then dismiss them to shift for themselves. The fact that some of them may be claimed as chattels by rebels, is no concern of ours. Those rebels may have a plausible claim on Jeff. Davis to catch their fugitive chattels, but they certainly have none on the Nation they have abjured, the Government they are trying to subvert. Let them catch their own negroes, if they pretend to have any, while we attend simply and solely to putting down the rebellion.

Such we hold to be the obvious, natural, easy solution of the question which has been raised with regard to fugitives who may approach and seek to enter the lines of the Federal forces in Virginia and other craters of rebellion. We cannot repel them, for they may be able to give information whereof our commanders are in imminent need. We cannot make such extensive and profitable use of them as our enemies do in digging trenches, filling sand-bags, &c., since negro-driving is a business to which very few of our men are accustomed, and our soldiers are neither ashamed nor unable to wield the pick and spade in constructing their own defenses. We cannot load down our moving columns with the care of them, except in so far as they may be made useful as guides, cooks, &c., and to that extent they should be subsisted and paid like other people. But whether there are or are not rebels who claim to be the owners of these persons is no concern of ours, and should not be at all considered nor investigated. Our commanders advancing in the face of a desperate enemy through a hostile country will have quite enough on hand without plunging into such recondite and irrelevant speculations. Let them mind their own business.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Are we citizens of the United States one people or many peoples? Are we essentially, preëminently AMERICANS, or are we more truly New-Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, Georgians, Vermonters, Texans, &c., &c. Is our Federal pact really a Constitution, or only a treaty? When we swear to support and obey the Constitution of the United States, is there an implied reservation that we may at any time be absolved from the solemn obligation thus incurred by the authorities of our State? Such are the questions which—as Mr. Russell correctly writes from Charleston to *The London Times*—underlie the desperate struggle now fully inaugurated between the Unionists and the Disunionists of this country.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri speaks from the heart of the rampant Southern treason when, in his Proclamation of War on the Federal authority, he says:

> "In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my most solemn duty to remind you that *Missouri is still one of the United States*; that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation; that power has been wisely vested in the Convention, which will at the proper time express your sovereign will; and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government. But it is equally my duty to advise you that *your first allegiance is due to your own State*, and that you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington," &c.

Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to the Governor for disclaiming any power in his single self to take the State out of the Union; but, since he *does* "arrogate" the right to pronounce the acts of the Federal authorities unconstitutional and void, and advise the people that they are under no obligation to obey those acts, we cannot see that his modesty is of any practical avail. The State is still in the Union; but she can go out whenever she sees fit, and for any reason that satisfies herself; her people are bound to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal authorities, unless Gov. Jackson should tell them that those acts are *not* constitutional, in which case they must give heed to that State authority to which their "first allegiance is due." Any one of our thirty-four States is thus at liberty to destroy the Union—at least, so far as itself and its soil are concerned—whenever it shall, for any cause, see fit; and meantime any Governor of a State may direct the people thereof to disobey, defy, resist the Federal Government, and, whatever may be their individual convictions, they are bound, by their "first allegiance," to obey him in defiance of Congress, the Supreme Court, the President, and every possible authority and organ of the Union. *Can* any man believe that this is the Union founded by Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton, and gloried in by John Adams, Madison, Gerry, and Jay?

To hope for tranquillity, security, stability, in such a Union, would be as insane as to look for lasting concord and harmony in a cage of beasts of prey thrown together by chance. Lust of power, impatience of restraint, blasted ambition, greed of office, local interest or prejudice, would always be inciting some State—that is its ruling politicians—to threaten, if not actually struggle for, a dissolution. But, in fact, there could *be* no struggle if Gov. Jackson's doctrine were established as the true one. Any State may at any moment break up the Union; the rest might strive to soothe or coax her back, but would have no further power or right in the premises! Surely a mad-house without guards or keepers would be quiet and orderly compared with such a Union.

Mr. Jefferson Davis improves upon his Western ally in boldly parading the anarchical principle which underlies his Government as a safeguard to neighboring nations against aggressions on its part! Here are his words, addressed to the Maryland Commissioners:

> "If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe that being formed of a Confederation of Sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other Sovereign State to assume self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged. Hence conquest of other States is wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people."

—Does Mr. Davis forget that the Partition of Poland was the work of a league even looser, if possible, than that which unites his "Confederate "States?" Is not every pirate crew made up of men who hold to and act upon the right of Secession at will. Yet who deems *that a* [illegible] their inoffensiveness [illegible] a firm bond of concord and co-operation among the rapacious; and the fact that *it is of* precarious tenure is no particular consolation to those who struggle in its clutches to-day.

—Let us be reverently grateful that, whether triumphant or defeated, we shall emerge from this conflict a NATION. Dismembered the Union might possibly be, if its Executive officers should prove to be weak or corrupt, its soldiers pusillanimous, and its generals incompetent; dragged or driven into adopting as a law of its existence the fundamental principle of Secession, it can never be. Could we conceive it possible that we should have fewer than thirty-four States on the restoration of peace, we know that those States will constitute "a "more perfect Union" than we have yet had. The million-voiced cheers for the Union that rise from our City reverberate from Maine to Oregon; they are echoed as heartily from San Francisco as from Cincinnati or Chicago; they stir the soul of heroic St. Louis as deeply as that of Boston or Philadelphia. The tricksters who prated so lately of Eastern, Middle, North-Western, Border-State and Pacific Confederacies, should the Union be dissolved, stand pale and silent before the magnificent uprising for the one Flag of the Free. Perish, then, all dark forebodings! Live the Republic!

WILLING TO WAIT.

Mr. Jeff. Davis's Secretary of War was graciously pleased, on the night after Sumter was taken, to allow the Unionists a fortnight wherein to clear out of Washington City before it should be put in order for the advent of his master. The time expired on the 1st of May; but, as we were still in possession on the 1st of June, and apparently in no hurry to start, the Secessionists have concluded that, on the whole, they don't want—at all events, won't take Washington! He came to that conclusion some time earlier, and we still consider it a safe one.

Washington (including Mr. Davis's pew in his favorite church there), having been magnanimously conceded to us, we were told that we must on no account set foot on the "sacred soil of old Vir- "ginia;" if we did, we should be crushed out in a twinkling. Thereupon, the Union forces established themselves gradually at and near Fortress Monroe, Alexandria, Wheeling, Grafton, &c. and yet, moved by his exceeding tenderness for our benighted and undone condition, Gov. Letcher allowed us ten days wherein to evacuate that State and escape condign punishment. The time is out; yet the blinded, infatuated "invaders" remain! Nay, they are thought to be growing more numerous and presumptuous there than ever! And still the mercy of the "Confederate" chivalry is unexhausted. They allow us to stay a little longer! Jeff. Davis said, in his late Richmond speech:

> "We have now reached the point where arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. [Cheers and cries of 'We will.'] *When the time and occasion serve* [ah!], we will smite the smiter with manly arms, as did our fathers before us, and as becomes their sons."

But a President is expected to be cool and politic. Not so a mere patriot soldier, like ex-Gov. Wise, who, five years ago, organized at Raleigh the conspiracy of Southern Governors, who were to seize Washington City and hold it against all gainsayers, immediately on Fremont's [apprehended] election in 1856. He roars you rather loudly now—for habit is a great matter—but he lets you see clearly, through all his verbal ferocity, that he is not a real lion, but only Snug the Joiner. Hear him!

> "Who is there that now dares to put on sanctity to deprecate war or the 'horrid glories of war?' None. Why? Because it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood, to purify you [true, O Wise!], and the Lord of Hosts has demanded that you should walk through fire and blood. You are called to the fiery baptism, and I call upon you to come up to the altar. Though your pathway be through fire or through a river of blood, turn not aside. *Be in no haste—no hurry and flurry.* Collect yourselves—summon yourselves—elevate yourselves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism."

—"No haste," when the "sacred soil" is trodden by fifty thousand "invaders"—many of them Yankee Abolitionists!—"no haste" when Virginia's black chattels are flying to the four winds of heaven as fast as their long heels can carry them! Alas for the decline of chivalry! Where is the Wise of our youth?

A POINT TO STRIKE AT.

On the 4th inst., Brig.-Gen. Floyd, of the insurgent army, issued a proclamation, dated Wytheville (Va.), to the citizens of that district, announcing that a large force was advancing from Ohio, and calling for arms. Whether the ingenious theory of *The Evening Post* be correct, that it is the design of Gen. Scott to possess himself of that region of country, and that Floyd is alarmed on discovering too late a great strategic movement by which the army in Virginia is to be cut off from the South-West, and compelled to rely upon the Atlantic States for succor and an asylum, it is certain that the insurgent chiefs have good cause for dreading an invasion of that region for other reasons. The Cumberland mountains, which divide the south-western corner of Virginia from the south-eastern corner of Kentucky, run into Claiborne County, Tennessee, and an advance through Cumberland Gap from Kentucky into Tennessee would afford protection to a region where the Union men are more numerous in proportion to the insurgents than they are in the District of Columbia. Those portions of the four States which meet here are populated by a hardy race of farmers, who work with their own hands, and have little in common with the slaveholders of other parts of the States for whose benefit they are compelled to submit to the most onerous taxation. Whether Floyd really dreads any invasion from Ohio, or whether the strategic plan suggested by *The Post* be entertained by Gen. Scott, it is to be considered that through this country of staunch Union men runs the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, the great main trunk to the South-West, on which, and its tributaries, Jeff. Davis must rely for succor in men and provisions, should he undertake to remain in Virginia, or as a safe place of retreat should he evacuate it. Nor is it less important in another point of view that such an advance movement into the heart of the South should take place. Not only would it put courage into the Union men, but afford direct protection where they are most numerous, and where they may with a little aid be most confidently relied upon to protect themselves. Driven for a scant subsistence to the low lands of the Atlantic coast, hunger and disease would, before the Summer was over, do much to disperse the insurgents. It is not for us to dictate to the military authorities at Washington, but we can see the immense importance of possessing the region in question, and are sure that such an advance movement would be [illegible] satisfaction by all loyal people, North and South.

KENTUCKY.

[illegible] Election (because of the Called Session) for Members of Congress is to be held in Kentucky on Thursday the 20th inst., and the result is awaited with no little interest. The parties are called "State Rights" and "Union"—the former composed of the followers of Breckinridge and Magoffin, who are in sympathy if not in act with the Secessionists, while the "Union" party is mainly composed of old Whigs. We regret to say that, while they cherish the name and fame of Henry Clay, they have fallen far away from his unhesitating, outspoken, whole-souled devotion to that Union by which they hope to be sent to Congress. Witness the following from Hon. Henry Grider, a Whig member years ago, and now "Union" candidate in the Third District. He was asked:

> 1st. If you are elected to Congress, will you vote for or against the policy of coercing the seceded States into obedience to the authority of the Federal Government?
>
> ANSWER—I will vote *against* coercion.

—There are several more such, but this is a dose. How his Unionism differs from the Secessionism of his adversary doth not appear. The odds seems to inhere in sentiment rather than principle.

The Unionists count on electing eight or nine of the ten Members. The Hon. Henry C. Burnett (Secessionist) is deemed sure of his return in the 1st District; the Unionists mean to have all the rest, but will have to fight hard to oust Capt. Simms in the Lexington District, even though John J. Crittenden is his opponent. We judge that seven (so-so) Unionists to three Secessionists is about the proportion.

The rival candidates are:

Dist.	Union.	Secession.
I.		*Henry C. Burnett.
II.	— Jackson.	John P. Bunch.
III.	Henry Grider.	Joseph H. Lewis.
IV.		Albert G. Talbott.
V.	Chas. A. Wickliffe.	
VI.		
VII.	*Robert Mallory.	H. W. Bruce.
VIII.	John J. Crittenden.	*William E. Simms.
IX.		John S. Williams.
X.		

*Members of the last House.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE FLAG.

In his farewell speech to the Senate, when about leaving Washington to assume the Presidency of the Confederate Conspiracy, Davis, who is proverbially vain of his military exploits, apostrophized the old flag he had so often followed, expressing the hope that it would soon be rolled up and laid away as a precious relic to which he would gladly make pious pilgrimages in coming years. Jeff. is a lucky man. He is pretty sure to get a sight of that banner at an earlier day than he anticipated. The country is anxious to gratify his pious wishes. Instead of compelling him to go on a long pilgrimage to see the old flag, the old flag, blazing all over in characters of living life, is searching after him. May its starry folds soon greet his eye!

ORVILLE H. BROWNING, the new U. S. Senator for Illinois, has long stood at the head of the bar of that State, and was one of her prominent Whigs under the old regime. He was repeatedly a Whig candidate for Congress, but always beaten by Wm. A. Richardson or Isaac N. Morris, the district being decidedly Democratic; yet Mr. Browning's vote was always the full strength of his party. He resides at Quincy, and must be fully sixty years old. Probably no appointment could have been more satisfactory to the Republicans of Illinois.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bethel Defeat—Duty of the President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1861.

If I had been matriculated at Andover—instructed in "defensive paradox" at Princeton, or endowed with Geneva band and surplice at Trinity College, I would preach a sermon, solemn in the subject and the occasion. If not under the Bethel flag, with its buoyant chapel moored at dock, and addressed to the ears of old salts and young sailors, it should be the same warning and the like entreaty, that is laid upon them, except that it should not undergo the sea change of metaphor, nor borrow the figures and illustrations of wooden walls and floating fortresses.

The action at Bethel is over—more than that it is well nigh forgotten. In some houses there is woe, and the darkness of a grief which shall remain to the entering gloom of the valley of shadows. In the minds of the country, to which it is not fastened by the bleeding wounds of bereavement, it is now forty-eight hours old and out of thought or care. Immortality can be counted now by calendar months, and eternity, in modern readings, is not much beyond a Presidential term.

Who blundered here is of no consequence now to the event. To those who are dead, Courts of Inquiry can bring no return to life. To the surviving mourner, punishment, if deserved, cannot assuage a single pang. But I go beyond. There are now, or will soon be, 300,000 of our men in the field. Worthless as many are to themselves and to society, the question of their use and value is not for our determination. Each is a single human life, and has his appointment and fills his place in the mechanism of society and the State. It is not to be thrown away in rash experiments of danger, nor left to fill the maws of kites, in a reckless and wicked attempt to accomplish a success with no knowledge of the undertaking and no estimate of the requisite means. It may have been the fault of Gen. Butler, or Gen. Blank—Gen. Somebody or Gen. Nobody. Whether a military fiction, or a fact—a body or an unsubstantial ghost—it does not change the character, nor should it the conduct. Shooting the enemy is not the highest grade of employment according to the Sermon on the Mount; but sending balls and bayonet-thrusts into loyal hearts, in late midnight, comes still less under its approval. Must men be sent out in darkness to grope after masked batteries, and be mowed down by grape without a knowledge of positions? There have been commanders who supposed that a reconnoisance of a fortified post was not altogether an idle ceremony, which might be observed or more honored in the breach, according to the humors of the captain.

But perhaps this lacks the appropriate directness, and let me come to that. Does the War Department intend to have any examination of the causes of this slaughter? Or are our Generals to strike spurs to horse in a nocturnal foray, and ride back to their quarters at the head of a retreating line, leaving the dead and dying as [illegible]ticeship in the art of war? With *most* perfect and profound respect to the War-office, from the General-in-Chief down to the last hatched lieutenant who yesterday got his uniform at Loudon's on the pledge of four month's of pay-roll—but my desire for information makes me importunate and perhaps troublesome. The query can be answered at leisure, but unless curiosity is gratified at some time, I shall ask again. Do not be afraid of losing a General. If you are apprehensive in that regard, I will contract to give you ten thousand as good as some you have selected. I could not get any worse, if I were emulous of furnishing incompetency. You can order the court martial, and send the booby Major or the blockhead Brigadier-General on his travels whenever he makes a hecatomb of human bodies at Bethel or at another Badajos. We are already under sentence to be hung, because we have sense enough to know when we see a regiment marching up the Avenue, that they are going to Virginia, and military knowledge to suspect that they are intending to fight somebody, and that most likely they will go where there is somebody to fight; so the forty shillings which follows the dangle at rope's end may as well be a charge to be probated on our estate. Will you, then, oblige an admiring constituency, and a confiding people, by letting us know whether stupidity is to demand its conscription of victims and offer up its propitiatory sacrifices to the ambition of place and position, and have no rebuke?

And now being on the War Establishment, and with something of the frankness of some soldiers, may we offer very humbly, some reflections, not unworthy, I hope, of some meditation?

This is a war of the people, and to be shaped and directed by the people. They have elected a President, and he has selected his Cabinet. If they fulfill the demands made upon them, they will have cordial support, success, and resulting gratitude. If, instead of rising to the great grasp and comprehension of what they have to work out, they fail or falter, retirement and retirement without respect, will be the demand of universal voices. No President ever had a clearer field for fair fame and an illustrious memory, and no one, I am willing and glad to testify, ever had a more sincere and single purpose of doing his duty. But there are other qualities which enter into Administration than goodness or honesty. Faults of the judgment—errors of the head—may lean with as heavy a responsibility upon the ruler as the wrong-doing of a deliberate purpose. You may appoint to a consulship the man whom your courts ought and would send to a State prison. You may send to sub-agencies in the Indian Territory those who have only escaped the jail or house of correction by a well-chosen departure, for the sole and only purpose of robbery, and you may go beyond this and give the higher places in the same branch of service to persons who have been drunk so long that the sensation of soberness has faded from their muddled memory. They are of no special importance. But, with men who are to lead men—who hold in trust human life—the account of the stewardship is to be a fearful one here, or hereafter. It is a safe opinion that he who has a special gift for government, or war, has a knowledge of the possession and the pride which goes along with it—that he will not ask for the conferment which would have no value to him, if its gift was to be procured by the begging importunity which mounts guard about every source of power in this city. There are hundreds who would give luster to any station, whose lights are under bushels because no call has brought them from the narrow circle of their shining. You can know who these men are if the information is sought. They will not be brought up to your reception-hall with flank and rear supported by a Congressional delegation; nor will they march and countermarch in your ante-room while seedy sycophants are teasing for office, when they are entitled only to kicks. By and by you will need such support. Honesty is to have a rising value. Capacity for Government will be laid under requisition, and fidelity and good character may not then be insuperable obstacles to confidence and reposing trust. Generals who do not buckle on their sword-belts and send men to slaughter because they have their minds on the Presidency and not on their duty, will be in demand. Colonels who are fighting for the Government, and not for a Congressional election, may be considered not entirely useless when blood is to be shed for victory and not squandered for a low self-seeking. As the tornado purifies the air, so the tempest of battle and convulsion purges society. The iron survives, but the slag and scoria go to the place of rubbish. From the furnace-heats of this trial shall come to the country, suffering long and forbearing long, the refined gold of the smelting-fire, and the stamp of the true coin.

"EIN FESTE BURG IST UNSER GOTT."

(Luther's Hymn.)

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We wait beneath the furnace-blast
The pangs of transformation:
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mold anew the nation.
Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire;
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
East, West, South, North,
It curses the earth;
All justice dies,
And fraud and lies
Live only in its shadow.

What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?
What points the rebel cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangled pennon?
What breaks the oath
Of the men o' the South?
What whets the knife
For the Union's life?—
Hark, to the answer:—SLAVERY!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes
In strife unworthy freemen.
God lifts to-day the vail and shows
The features of the demon!
O North and South,
Its victims both,
Can ye not cry,
"Let Slavery die!"
And union find in freedom?

What though the cast-out spirit tear
The nation in his going,
We who have shared the guilt must share
The pang of his o'erthrowing!
Whate'er the loss,
Whate'er the cross,
Shall they complain
Of present pain
Who trust in God's hereafter?

For who that leans on His right arm
Was ever yet forsaken?
What righteous cause can suffer harm
If He its part has taken?
Though wild and loud
And dark the cloud,
Behind its folds
His hand upholds
The calm sky of to-morrow!

Above the maddening cry for blood,
Above the wild war-drumming,
Let Freedom's voice be heard, with good
The evil overcoming.
Give prayer and purse
To stay The Curse
Whose wrong we share,
Whose shame we bear,
Whose end shall gladden Heaven!

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But, blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of Slavery forever!

Then let the selfish lip be dumb
And hushed the breath of sighing,
Before the joy of peace, must come
The pains of purifying.
God give us grace
Each in his place
To bear his lot,
And, murmuring not,
Endure and wait and labor! [Independent.

SENATOR BRIGHT CONDEMNED.

The following resolutions passed the Indiana Senate June 1, but failed in the House for want of a quorum:

In the Senate, Mr. March, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a resolution concerning the position now occupied by the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

> *Whereas*, Under the Federal Constitution, no person is eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, who is not an inhabitant of the State he claims to represent; *And whereas*, At an early day of the session of the General Assembly, a resolution was introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, directing them to inquire "whether Jesse D. Bright is a citizen of the State of Indiana; whether he can, in the present crisis, truly represent the people of this State in the Senate of the United States; and whether his position on the questions now engrossing public attention does not render his further continuation in that body inconsistent with the public interest and safety; and whereas, a copy of said resolution was, by the President of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, immediately transmitted to Hon. Jesse D. Bright, with a letter calling his attention thereto; and whereas, no response whatever has been made to said resolution or letter, and the said Jesse D. Bright no longer takes any interest in the public affairs of the State, and his position on the questions now engrossing public attention is wholly unknown to the people; therefore,
>
> *Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That Jesse D. Bright has forfeited all the claim that he may have heretofore had to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, and that honorable body is most earnestly requested to permit him no longer to occupy a seat therein as the Representative of the State of Indiana, but to declare the same vacant.
>
> *Be it further Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States.

SENATOR GREEN'S DENIAL.—From the following note it appears that Senator Green of Missouri had had no such intimacy with traitors as the letter attributed to him, and brought into Court on the trial of Ogilve Byron Young at Cincinnati. It is, therefore, pretty certain that Young—who is a hair-brained, conceited ass, of the purest breed—forged the letter himself, as he doubtless has done many other documents, connecting his name with men of position and character.

> *To the Editor of The Daily Missouri State Journal:*
>
> Having seen the publication of a letter purporting to have been written by me, addressed to the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, and introducing Gen. O. Byron Young, which was read at his trial in Cincinnati, I deem it proper to say that the whole of it is a base fabrication. I never wrote, read, or approved any such letter; nor have I ever signed or assented thereto. Moreover, I have no personal acquaintance with said Young, nor do I recollect ever having seen him.
>
> *Of* Mr. Yancey, I will remark that I never saw him, or corresponded with him, nor ever had any kind of intercourse with him, and could not have taken the liberty of writing to him as "my dear friend." From my information, I respect Mr. Yancey as a gentleman and patriot, and I do not in this statement of facts abate or qualify any of my views so often expressed, on State rights and secession; but I wish merely to vindicate myself against vile slander. JAMES S. GREEN.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—Returns from the 1st District give Chirafield, Union candidate, 800 majority. In the 3d District Leary, Union, has 375 majority. In the 6th District Calvert, Union, is undoubtedly elected by 400 majority. The whole Union delegation, except Winter Davis is elected.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 31, 1861.

Although it seems like sending coals to Newcastle to send accounts of American patriotic meetings to New-York, it is fit to say a word about our last one in Paris. Organized by Dr. Evans, and other of our countrymen residing here, it opened in the shape of a breakfast, to which about one hundred and fifty men and women sat down, last Wednesday, at the Hotel de Louvre. Among the guests were Ministers Dayton, Cassius M. Clay, and Burlingame, of the diplomatic service; John C. Fremont, of the service of his country and liberty; the Rev. Drs. McClintock, Lamson (Parisian resident), and Mr. Thayer (from Massachusetts, traveling), of the Gospel. After the victual and drink, the company was digested into an American "meeting," by the acclaimed appointment of Elliot C. Cowdin as Chairman, and the speaking began, to continue with no other interruption than the heartiest applause for two hours and a half. Fremont's was the briefest of the reported speeches, the most earnestly applauded, the least rhetorical and most effective of all of them. Without a rhetorical flourish, his hands clenched to his chair, without a gesture, every word was understood, as it were, by the very earnest concentrated look of the compact man, on whom all eyes—some of them moistly glistening—were fixed intently. American folks who want to see him for the next few months must look for him in the neighborhood of the American flag in camp or field; if they are anxious to see this concentrated countenance of him, they had better get on the South side of it—a position likely to justify their anxiety.

The brief-speaking, magnetic man, sacrificing large pecuniary interest by the act, is going *home* with one simple fixed idea, to defend its flag, and takes with him, or will presently have follow him, about $250,000 worth of rifled cannon and small arms, to help illustrate his idea. I speak what I know, though not from him. If the country thinks that it does not need his military knowledge, and what, in the case, is of even greater worth, his magnetic individualism, in the major-general way, then it will have the Pathfinder in the path of patriotic duty standing at its Southern most advanced post, a sentinel with a private's musket and bayonet fixed. He is, in sternness and purity of purpose, in vigor of action, and in the rarer, vastly more difficult virtue of self-sacrifice, our American Garibaldi. He will wash—he is of fast colors, red, white, and blue, use him, not use him, misuse him—make him a Major-General, don't make him anything, try to make him, (if you feel like quarreling with nature and destiny) you will have him and can count on him, on his patriotism and ambition as on Garibaldi's. For his ambition is excessive and will work itself out; you cannot alienate him nor suppress him. His motto is the same as that of the Lowell soldiers in Baltimore, *Ich Dien*, and he *will* approve it. I speak what I know, not from him, but of him.

To return to our breakfast desert of patriotic eloquence at the Hotel du Louvre. It was curious to see Burlingame pale at first as he rose to address a hundred and fifty quietly seated, mildly digesting men and women—the man who freely offered his breast as a mark to Brooks's rifle, a bulwark of free speech against Southern chivalric assassins. Yet more striking was the broken elocution of Cassius Clay. Galignani's report gives his sentiments and his words, but not his almost confused utterance of them. "Cash. Clay" was more scared than Burlingame—was just simply frightened into shocking bad grammar and rhetorical ill-managed retreats from one end of a period to another, and to the occasional grammatical routing of a whole sentence. I almost wished, for the credit of the Kentuckian champion of free speech, that some one at the lower end of the hall would discharge a revolver at him, or that his next-table neighbor, Dr. McClintock, would, in lack of a bowie, stick a fruit knife into his ribs to bring up his courage. *Then* he would have spoken glibly enough. Didsbury says that Clay, finding himself breaking down in the first draft of his letter to *The [illegible] Times*, ordered up one of the servants at Morley's and hired him to throw teapots and things from the other corner of the room, while he wrote the MS. that got printed in that journal. One of the most active organizers of this little fête was Dr. Evans, who "goes in" tooth and nail for the Union as it was, who accepts all sorts of orders from European sovereigns grateful for his dentistico-surgical skill upon their teeth, and wears them outside his coat-breast, but acknowledges no orders for action that do not come from within his clean American breast. Dr. Evans is not a diplomatist; he is a dentist. But he is the Emperor's dentist, and is in rather peculiarly familiar relations with Louis Napoleon. The breakfast speeches at the Louvre Hotel were uttered, you must understand, within a stone's throw of his Majesty's palace. The most impressive of them are published in full in the very cautiously and ably-edited, strictly neutral *Galignani's Messenger*, which exists, as any newspaper in France exists (within this very week the iniquitous "Law on the Press" is in the way of being, as yet quite imperfectly but very hopefully modified in the interest of free printing), only at the good will of the Imperial Government. Note now the drift of these reported speeches; specially note the fact that they were uttered in Paris; note the brief comments upon the "meeting" in the Paris daily papers of yesterday and to-day—and, so far as these all indicate *anything* judge ye.

The following is the speech of Col. Fremont:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am deeply sensible to the warm and flattering expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just been honored, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself; I am conscious that I owe them to the partiality of friendship and to that sort of attachment which a soldier always feels for the banner under which he has fought. [Hear, hear.] To him (Mr. Burlingame) and the other friends around me who have spoken to-day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who bore with you the heat of the day, and who have won their battle gloriously. And they have come among us here, with their habitual eloquence, to convey to our true-hearted countrymen at home the assurance of our unalterable devotedness to the country, and our unbounded admiration of the generous loyalty with which they rallied to its calls. [Cheers.] A few days back our honored flag was trailing in the dust at the foot of an insolent foe; at present its stars are refulgent from a thousand hights, swarming with brave hearts and strong arms in its defense. [Applause.] We drink to them to-day, our brave and loyal countrymen. [Renewed cheers.] Faithfully, too, have our scattered people responded to them, from Italy, from England, and from France. Well have they shown they, too, can cross the seas and change their skies, and never change their hearts. [Loud cheering.] I am glad that a happy chance has brought me to participate with you here on this occasion. Here is this splendid capital of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of Washington and Lafayette, I feel that I breathe a sympathetic air. [Hear, hear.] France is progress, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. [Loud applause.] From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization, and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism. We expect nowhere active coöperation, but we look for the sympathy which the world gives to a good cause. We are willing to work out our own destiny, and make our own history. Before this struggle closes, the world will recognize that enlightened liberty is self-sustaining, and that a people who have once fully enjoyed its blessings will never consent to part with them. We have deprecated this war, fratricidal and abominable; most gladly would we welcome back our people if they would return to their allegiance. We would bury, deep as the ocean, the hasty anger which their parricidal conduct provoked. But they must return at once to their allegiance. We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag, and desecrate our sacred graves. [Hear hear.] They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. [Hear, hear.] We shall maintain these in their [illegible]est integrity, in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible—[loud acclamations]—now and forever, and so we will maintain it. We will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion." [Long continued cheering.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE BETHEL BATTLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11,
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 12, 1861.

The county bridge where the battle was fought is near the head of a branch of Back River, and is better known as Great Bethel.

After crossing a narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to the left along its side. Just beyond the bridge the rebels had planted their battery, consisting at least of one 12-pound rifled cannon and two field pieces. A line of intrenchments then followed the right side of the road, a ditch only being between them. Their position was excellently chosen. There was a stream and morass on the left hand, widening so as to render futile any attempt to outflank the rebels on that side. The formation of ground on the right side made a flank movement very circuitous.

The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream and had to fall back among the trees. Other regiments then came up in the order given in my first dispatch, but, for want of a good commander, fell into confusion. A council of colonels was now held, and the order given to retreat, after the men had been exposed an hour and a half to a destructive fire. In the mean time, Lieut.-Col. Washburn, with 250 men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is quite evident that the Confederate troops—who, it is now determined, did not number 600 men—were on the point of leaving the field. Notwithstanding the report of the pursuit, the Rebels were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the Rebel cavalry did not make a pursuit on the disappearance of the Federal troops.

The whole force of the enemy fearing an attack under better auspices, left their intrenchments, and hastily withdrew toward Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings. Col. Taylor, with nearly 1,000 men, yesterday made a reconnoissance from Newport News, but returned to his camp in the evening. With this exception no military movement occurred.

Lieut. Grebble, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed while on horseback. His head was struck by a rifled cannon ball.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was Aid and Acting Secretary to Gen. Butler, and author of the brilliant 7th Regiment article in the June Atlantic monthly.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861.

The following is Gen. Butler's official report of the affair at Little and Big Bethel:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 10, 1861.

To LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT—

GENERAL: Having learned that the enemy had established an outpost of some strength at a place called Little Bethel, a small church, about eight miles from Newport News, and the same distance from Hampton, from whence they were accustomed nightly to advance both on Newport News and the picket guards of Hampton to annoy them, and also from whence they had come down in small squads of cavalry and taken a number of Union men, some of whom had the safeguard and protection of the troops of the United States, and forced them into the rebel ranks, and that they were also gathering up the slaves of citizens who had moved away and left their farms in charge of their negroes, carrying them to work in intrenchments at Williamsburg and Yorktown, I had determined to send up a force to drive them back and destroy their camp, the headquarters of which was this small church. I had also learned that at a place a short distance further on, on the road to Yorktown, was an outwork of the rebels, on the Hampton side of a place called Big Bethel, a large church, near the head of the north branch of Back River, and that here was a very considerable rendezvous, with works, of more or less strength in process of erection, and from this point the whole country was laid under contribution.

Accordingly I ordered Gen. Pierce, who is in command [illegible] regiment of Zouaves to be ferried over Hampton Creek at 1 o'clock this morning, and to march by the road up to Newmarket bridge, then crossing the bridge, to go by a by road and thus put the regiment in the rear of the enemy, and between Big Bethel and Little Bethel, in part for the purpose of cutting him off, and then to make an attack upon Little Bethel. I directed Gen. Pierce to support him from Hampton with Col. Townsend's regiment, with two mounted howitzers, and march about an hour later. At the same time I directed Col. Phelps, commanding at Newport News, to send out a battalion, composed of such companies of the regiments under his command as he thought best, under command of Lieut.-Col. Washburn, in time to make a demonstration upon Little Bethel in front, and to have him supported by Col. Bendix's regiment, with two field pieces. Bendix's and Townsend's regiments should effect a junction at a fork of the road leading from Hampton to Newport News, something like a mile and a half from Little Bethel.

I directed the march to be so timed that the attack should be made just at daybreak, and that after the attack was made upon Little Bethel, Duryee's regiment and a regiment from Newport News should follow immediately upon the heels of the fugitives, if they were enabled to cut them off, and attack the battery on the road to Big Bethel, while covered by the fugitives; or, if it was thought expedient by Gen. Pierce, failing to surprise the camp at Little Bethel, they should attempt to take the work near Big Bethel. To prevent the possibility of mistake in the darkness, I directed that no attack should be made until the watchword should be shouted by the attacking regiment, and in case that, by any mistake in the march, the regiments that were to make the junction should unexpectedly meet and be unknown to each other, also directed that the members of Col. Townsend's regiment should be known, if in daylight, by something white worn on the arm.

The troops were accordingly put in motion as ordered, and the march was so timed that Colonel Duryee had got in the position noted upon the accompanying sketch, and Lieut.-Col. Washburn, in command of the regiment from Newport News, had got into the position indicated upon the sketch, and Col. Bendix's regiment had been posted and ordered to hold the fork of the road, with two pieces of artillery, and Col. Townsend's regiment had got to the place indicated just behind, and were about to form a junction as the day dawned.

Up to this point the plan had been vigorously, accurately, and successfully carried out; but here, by some strange fatuity, and as yet unexplained blunder, without any word of notice, while Col. Townsend was in column en route, and when the head of the column was within one hundred yards, Col. Bendix's regiment opened fire with both artillery and musketry upon Col. Townsend's column, which, in the hurry and confusion, was irregularly returned by some of Col. Townsend's men, who feared that they had fallen into an ambuscade. Col. Townsend's column immediately retreated to the eminence near by, and were not pursued by Col. Bendix's men. By this almost criminal blunder two men of Col. Townsend's regiment were killed and eight more or less wounded.

Hearing this cannonading and firing in his rear, Lieut.-Col. Washburn, not knowing but that his communication might be cut off, immediately reversed his march, as did Col. Duryee, and marched back to form a junction with his reserves.

Gen. Pierce, who was with Col. Townsend's regiment, fearing that the enemy had got notice of our approach, and had posted himself in force on the line of march, and not getting any communication from Col. Duryee, sent back to me for reënforcements, and I immediately ordered Col. Allen's regiment to be put in motion, and they reached Hampton about 7 o'clock. In the mean time, the true state of facts having been ascertained by Gen. Pierce, the regiments effected a junction, and resumed the line of march. At the moment of the firing of Col. Bendix, Col. Duryee had surprised a part of the outlying guard of the enemy, consisting of 30 persons, who have been brought in to me.

Of course, by this firing, all hopes of a surprise above the camp at Little Bethel was lost, and, upon marching upon it, it was found to have been vacated, and the cavalry had pressed on toward Big Bethel. Col. Duryee, however, destroyed the camp at Little Bethel and advanced. Gen. Pierce then, as he informs me, with the advice of his Colonels, thought best to attempt to carry the works of the enemy at Big Bethel, and made dispositions to that effect. The attack commenced, as I am informed—for I have not yet received any official reports—at 9½ o'clock.

At about 10 o'clock Gen. Pierce sent a note to me, saying that there was a sharp engagement with the enemy, and that he thought he should be able to maintain his position until reënforcements could come up. Acting upon this information, Col. Carr's Regiment, which had been ordered in the morning to proceed as far as Newmarket Bridge, was allowed to go forward. I received this information, for which I had sent a special messenger, about 12 o'clock. I immediately made dispositions from Newport News to have Col. Phelps, from the four regiments there, forward aid if needed. I re- As soon as these orders could be given, having proper paired to Hampton, for the sick and wounded, ambulances and wagons and join the command. intending to come were going forward a messenger While announcing that the engagement had terminated, and that the troops were retiring in good order to camp.

I remained upon the ground at Hampton, personally, seeing the wounded put in boats and towed round to the hospital, and ordering forward Lieut. Morris, with two boat howitzers, to cover the rear of the returning column in case it should be attacked. Having been informed that the ammunition of the artillery had been expended, and seeing the head of the column approach Hampton in good order, I waited for Gen. Pierce to come up. I am informed by him that the dead and wounded had all been brought off, and that the return had been conducted in good order, and without haste. I learned from him that the men behaved with great steadiness, with the exception of some few instances, and that the attack was made with propriety, vigor and courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated as of from fifteen to twenty pieces, some of which were rifled cannon, which were very well served, and protected from being readily turned by a creek in front.

Our loss is very considerable, amounting perhaps to forty or fifty, a quarter part of which you will see was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Col. Bendix.

I will, as soon as official returns can be got, give a fuller detail of the affair, and will only add now that we have to regret especially the death of Lieut. Greble of the 2d Artillery, who went out with Col. Washburn, from Newport News, and who very efficiently and gallantly fought his piece until he was struck by a cannon shot. I will endeavor to get accurate statements to forward by the next mail. I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient.

While waiting for the official reports, I have the honor to submit thus far the information of which I am possessed.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. DURYEE.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, near
Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions previously received, I proceeded, on the night of the 9th of June, at 11½ o'clock p. m., on the march to Bethel.

The first two miles to Hampton Bridge we proceeded leisurely along, waiting for the howitzer, which should be placed at the head of the advancing column. Arriving at Hampton Creek, much delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of the surf boats, which were to convey the regiment across the river, and it was 10 o'clock before the column was formed, ready to push forward upon the other side.

We now advanced rapidly, and soon came up with our two companies of skirmishers, under Capts. Bartlett and Kilpatrick, who had been dispatched ahead an hour and a half previous. Proceeding steadily on, without resting a moment, we came, about 4 o'clock in the morning, to Little Bethel, a distance of about 13 miles. At this point we discovered and surprised the picket guard of the enemy, and a mounted officer, with four or five foot, were taken prisoners.

While pushing forward toward Big Bethel, we suddenly heard a heavy fire of musketry and cannon in our rear, bespeaking a severe engagement. Supposing it to be an attempt of the enemy to cut off our reserve, we immediately countermarched in quick and double-quick time, when, having proceeded about five miles, we came upon two of our regiments, and learned that, in the darkness of the night, they had mistaken each other for enemies, and that an unfortunate engagement, accompanied with some loss, had taken place. We then, by your command, returned and advanced upon Great Bethel, being supported by the 7th Regiment, under Col. Bendix, and the 3d, under Col. Townsend.

Proceeding to within a mile of County Bridge, the column halted, Capts. Kilpatrick and Bartlett having discovered that the enemy were holding a strong position in battery at the head of the road. We now drew up in line of battle on the right, at the skirts of the woods, and the artillery—two howitzers and a brass 6-pounder—was pushed some thirty rods up the road. At this point, Lieut.-Col. Warren rode into the field and assumed his position in the regiment, and, from his previous knowledge of the ground, proved of invaluable assistance.

Capts. Winslow, Bartlett, and Kilpatrick, having been ordered to advance, under Lieut.-Col. Warren, as skirmishers, the regiment was formed on the left, from whence I led the column in person, up the road, toward the enemy's battery; but the firing proving very destructive, we marched in good order till we halted for some time to rest, and in order to complete the preparations for charging the batteries in flank. [illegible] Col. Warren made a reconnoissance, and reported a plan of attack.

I then led off the troops to the left, in the open field, and also to the right, supported on the right by the German Rifles. After several attempts to charge batteries, being prevented by the creek, we withdrew, by your command, to the rear, and having collected our killed and wounded, such as we could find, proceeded down the main road. Lieut.-Col. Warren, however, with a small detachment, remained and brought away the body of Lieut. Greble, with the field-piece he was serving with such effect at the time of his death.

Our chaplain also remained to take care of the wounded, but being cut off by a company of cavalry, he only escaped by taking to the woods, and escaping under cover of the night. We continued our march toward Hampton, and reached the bridge, having only four killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

The following names deserve an honorable mention: Lieut.-Col. Warren, for his aid in forming the plan of attack, and remaining among the last to bring away a brother officer; also, Chaplain Winslow, for his many kind attentions to the wounded; also, Capts. Bartlett Kilpatrick, and Winslow, for the effective manner in which they skirmished before the enemy's heavy fire; also, Lieutenant J. Duryea, who led the charge on the left flank of the batteries; also, Lieutenants York and Cambreling; Surgeon Gilbert, for performing upon the field of battle successful amputations, and for his continued attentions to the suffering and wounded, not only on the field, but afterward at the hospital, when almost exhausted; also, Lieut.-Gov. Carr, who was commanding Company B, his captain being ill, and Lieut. George Duryea; also, Sergeants Agues, Onderdonk, and Allison, and Corporal Brunner.

Yet there was no flinching on the part of any officer or private, and I might mention many more with honor. In closing, I cannot but speak of Col. Townsend, of the 3d, who, with his whole command, stood up nobly in my support, until compelled to retreat by the terrible fire.

Per order, Col. A. DURYEE.

Lieut. MALLORY, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General PIERCE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16, 1861, via Baltimore.

A scouting party from Newport News, this morning, exchanged shots with a party of mounted rebels, about four miles from camp. Four Vermonters received buckshot wounds, which were not severe. They think they killed one and wounded several rebels, who rode away supporting those that had been hit. There is little doubt that an important expedition is on foot, though it will not depart as soon as was expected. Its destination is not to be disclosed. It is said to-day that the rebels are throwing up a battery opposite the Rip Raps, as a protection against the rifled gun which fired the Sawyer shot into Sewall's Point yesterday.

Last night, a sentinel belonging to Col. Carr's Regiment shot and fatally wounded a sentinel belonging to Col. McChesney's 10th Regiment, mistaking him for a foe. Col. McChesney has resigned on account of ill health, and left for New-York. The Alabama sails this evening; she will take from twenty to thirty of the Naval Brigade men who were rejected. Most of the others have enlisted. The Mounted Rifle Regiment is expected here shortly; Cobb's Battery of six rifled guns is also coming. Col. Baker of Oregon will, it is understood, be associated in a responsible military capacity in this vicinity. He arrived here yesterday. The rifled gun Butler exploded Sawyer's shells yesterday from the Rip Raps over three and a half miles distant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 17,
Via Baltimore, June 18.

An expedition of 300 Zouaves, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Warren, and accompanied by Capt. Smith of the United States Topographicals, left this morning, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Big Bethel and up the route to Yorktown. It took artillery and two days' rations.

Gen. Butler has directed several guns to be rifled as soon as possible, for the Sawyer shell.

Guns have been placed on board the Catiline, she having been fired at by a rebel tug and from Sewall's Point.

Men can to-day be seen at work on Sewall's Point, probably constructing a water battery. The rifled gun on the Rip Raps will be brought to bear on them.

A battery of light artillery is to be got in readiness here as soon as possible.

Lieut. Butler and others proceeded to Big Bethel to-day with a flag of truce for the body of Major Winthrop.

The Rebels are understood to be concentrating a large force at Yorktown, two steamers on James River being engaged daily in transporting troops to the nearest point across.

There is every evidence of a forward movement. Gen. Butler has infused great energy into every department here.

To the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16, 1861,
via Baltimore, June 17.

Commissary Taylor, just from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies sent out by Col. Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to the Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light horse, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped and the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The enemy are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point 7 miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated. We are ready for them at Newport News, and the strong battery erected by poor Greble will avenge Great Bethel.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps last evening was a brilliant success. Sewall's Point is clearly within range of this tremendous projectile. Seven of eleven 48-pound shells exploded a short distance from the Rebel camp, and one of them over their intrenchments. It created a sensation among the Secessionists.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL PIERCE.

CAMP HAMILTON, June 12, 1861.

To the Editor of The Boston Journal.

SIR: Please correct the erroneous reports set afloat by my enemies. There were but seven killed of the forces that went from this camp, in the expedition to Little and Great Bethel, on the 10th of this month, and Col. Townsend, of the 3d Regiment New-York volunteers, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, offers to certify that I gave my orders properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have been managed better.

This I write that the public may not judge me before I have time to be heard.

Capt. Haggerty and Major Winthrop, of Gen. Butler's staff, were with me and advising me to do as I did. Gen. Butler has not intimated to me as yet that he blames me at all. In haste, yours, &c.,

E. W. PIERCE.

FROM THE TRAITOR'S NEST.

A SERENADE—SPEECH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Correspondence of The Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2, 1861.

President Davis and lady were serenaded last night (Saturday), at their quarters, the Spotswood House. A crowd of 3,000 assembled and called him out, when he made the following speech which I am enabled to present to you *verbatim et literatim, et spelleratim*:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment that your presence conveys. It is an indication of regard, not for the person, but for the position which he holds. The cause in which we are engaged is the cause of the advocacy of the rights to which we were born, those for which our fathers of the Revolution bled—the richest inheritance that ever fell to man, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit untarnished to our children. Upon us is devolved the high and holy responsibility of preserving the Constitutional liberty of a Free Government. Those with whom we have lately associated have shown themselves so incapable of appreciating the blessings of the glorious institutions they inherited, that they are today stripped of the liberty to which they were born. They have allowed an ignorant usurper to trample upon all the prerogatives of citizenship, and to exercise powers never delegated to him, and it has been reserved for your own State, so lately one of the original thirteen, but now, thank God, fully separated from them, to become the theater of a great central camp, from which will pour forth thousands of brave hearts to roll back the tide of this despotism. Apart from that gratification we may well feel at being separated from such a connection, is the pride that upon you devolves the task of maintaining and defending our own Government. I believe that we shall be able to achieve this noble work, and that the institutions of our fathers will go to our children [illegible] descended to us. [Applause.] [illegible] have been poetically ascribed to the United States, but which there never had the same reality—States so distinct that each existed as a sovereign, yet so united that each was wound with the other to constitute a whole; or, as more beautifully expressed, "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea." [Applause.] Upon every hill which now overlooks Richmond, you have had, and will continue to have, camps containing soldiers from every State in the Confederacy; and to its remotest limits every proud heart beats high with indignation at the thought that the foot of the invader has been set upon the soil of old Virginia. [Great cheering.] There is not one true son of the South who is not ready to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to die, or to conquer in the cause of liberty here. [Cheers.] Beginning under many embarrassments, the result of 70 years of taxation being in the hands of our enemies, we must at first move cautiously. It may be that we shall have to encounter sacrifices; but, my friends, under the smiles of the God of the just, and filled with the same spirit that animated our fathers, success shall perch on our banners. I am sure you do not expect me to go into any argument upon those questions which, for twenty-five years, have agitated the country. We have now reached the point where, arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. [Cheers, and cries of "We will!"] When the time and occasion serve, we shall smite the smiter with manly arms, as did our fathers before us, and as becomes their sons. To the enemy we leave the base acts of the assassin and incendiary; to them we leave it to insult helpless women; to us belongs vengeance upon man. [Tremendous applause.] Now, my friends, I thank you again for this gratifying manifestation. [A voice, "Tell us something about Buena Vista!"] Well, my friends, I can only say we will make the battle-fields of Virginia another Buena Vista, and drench them with blood more precious than that which flowed there. We will make a history for ourselves. We do not ask that the past shall shed our lustre upon us, bright as our past has been, for we can achieve our own destiny. We may point to many a field over which has floated the flag of our country when we were of the United States, upon which Southern soldiers and Southern officers reflected their brave spirits in their deeds of daring; and without intending to cast a shadow upon the courage of any portion of the United States, let me call it to your remembrance that no man who went from any of those Confederate States has ever yet, as a general officer, surrendered to an enemy. [Great applause.] Pardon me if I do not go into matters of history, and permit me again to thank you for this kind manifestation of your regard, to express to you my heartfelt wishes for the individual prosperity of you all, with the hope that you will all pray to God to crown our cause and our country with success.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following proclamation from Gen. Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALEXANDRIA,
Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION.—*To the People of the Counties of Loudon, Fairfax, and Prince William.*

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated.

All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is "BEAUTY AND BOOTY." All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my Proclamation, and invite and enjoin you by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country; and, by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land.

I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or to the officers under his command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be given to you all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official—THOMAS JORDAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

THE TREASON OF GOV. JACKSON.

HIS FLIGHT.

DISTURBANCE AT ST. LOUIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Gov. Jackson, having obtained through a friend, the assurance of Gen. Lyon that he would be safe until the 12th (to-day), visited this city yesterday, and had an interview with Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair. The professed object of the consultation on the part of Gov. Jackson was to make some arrangement whereby the public peace might be preserved, without keeping the whole State in constant suspense and uncertainty between hope and fear. Both parties agreed that this was desirable, but when they came to talk over details, they were as wide apart as Lloyd Garrison and L. W. Spratt on the morality of Slavery. The Governor wished the Federal troops kept in St. Louis, and the United States Reserve Home Guard—organized by authority of the War department—disbanded, and on his part he guaranteed a cessation of all further efforts to organize the State troops under the odious military bill, the protection of Union men everywhere in Missouri, and the exercise of all the power at his command to prevent any outrages on loyal citizens. Gen. Lyon declined to accede to this demand. The most that the Federal authorities would pledge themselves to do was to coöperate with the State authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States, and of the State where the latter are in conflict with the former, and to assist the local officers in protecting the property and lives of all law abiding citizens without distinction of party. It was properly represented that to disarm the reserves would invite lawlessness. Gen. Lyon offered to become responsible for their conduct, and in event *they* committed any outrages to punish them severely. It is needless to repeat what the telegraph has already told you. The interview ended in smoke, and matters stand precisely where they did before the parties met.

Gen. Price was the mouthpiece of the Governor throughout the interview. The latter official kept silent nearly all the time it lasted, and apparently did not wish to connect himself personally to anything. One fact came out, however, which goes to vindicate Gen. Harney, and fix eternal disgrace upon Gen. Price. Pending the negotiation, the subject of the Military bill passed at the late secret session of the Legislature came up. Price was reproached for the activity of the efforts to organize the State Guard under that bill, contrary to the agreement made with Gen. Harney. Price denied that he had had any understanding with Harney in regard to suspending the organization of the State Guard under that bill. He went thus far, when General Lyon produced an original memorandum in the handwriting of Gen. Harney, with this indorsement: "Read to Gen. Price, in the presence of Maj. H. S. Turner, on the 21st of May." This memorandum stated that the only terms upon which Gen. Harney would listen to negotiations were the unconditional recognition of the military bill as a nullity, and the admission that it was antagonistic to the laws and Constitution of the United States. The current of the memorandum was that Gen. Harney required Gen. Price to give up all pretensions of organizing a State Guard under that bill. The reading of this document proved a cold bath for Price. He sat transfixed in his chair like a statue, and the parties in the room (there were two friends on each side present) all agree that Price was a convicted falsifier, and proved it by his looks. The breaking up took place in a few minutes, and at 5 p. m. the Governor and Gen. Price took their departure for Jefferson by a special train.

There is great relief felt by the public at large that the Governor failed to entrap Gen. Lyon into any agreement at all. The failure of the miserable patch-work arranged by Harney and Price has created distrust in any more agreements or truces. What the Secessionists are striving for in this State is to commit the Federal authorities to *inaction!* While thus idle the Secessionists are busily engaged in manufacturing secession sentiment and by threats of violence, driving Union men from every county in the State where they are strong enough themselves to raise a respectable war-cry. Gov. Jackson and his gang at Jefferson City are double-dyed traitors, and if the capture of Camp Jackson had been followed by a prompt movement on Jefferson City proof enough to hang a score of them would have been found. The consciousness of guilt led them at that time to burn packages of traitorous letters, and since then the evidences have been removed as far as possible from reach.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON.

The following Proclamation from Gov. Jackson was issued before his flight:

JEFFERSON CITY, June 12, 1861.

To the People of Missouri.

A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted on the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the United States Government; the solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified, your volunteer soldiers have been taken prisoners, your commerce with your sister States has been suspended, your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been and is subjected to increasing control of an armed soldiery, peaceful citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law, unoffending and defenseless men, women, and children, have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities have been heaped upon your State and yourselves. To all these outrages and indignities you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still bolder and more daring usurpations.

It has been my earnest endeavor under all these embarrassing circumstances to maintain the peace of the State, and avert, if possible, from our borders the desolating effects of civil war. With that object in view, I authorized Gen. Price several weeks ago to arrange with Gen. Harney, commanding the Federal forces in this State, the terms of an agreement by which the peace of the State might be preserved. They came on the 21st of May to an understanding, which was made public. The State authorities have labored faithfully to carry out the terms of that agreement. The Federal Government, on the other hand, not only manifested its strong disapprobation of it by the instant dismissal of that distinguished officer who on its part entered into it, but it at once began, and has unintermittingly carried out, a system of hostile operations, in utter contempt of that agreement, and in reckless disregard of its own pledged faith. The acts have latterly portended revolution and civil war so unmistakably, that I resolved to make one further effort to avert these dangers from you.

I therefore solicited an interview with Brig.-Gen. Lyon, commanding the Federal army in Missouri. It was granted on the 11th inst., and waiving all questions of personal and official dignity, I went to St. Louis, accompanied by Major-Gen. Price. We had an interview on the 11th inst. with Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair, jr., at which I submitted to them these propositions: That I would disband the State Guard, and break up its organization; that I would disarm all the companies which had been ordered out by the State; that I would pledge myself not to attempt to organize the militia under the military bill; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State; that I would protect all citizens equally in all their rights, regardless of their political opinions; that I would repress all insurrectionary movements within the State; that I would repel all attempts made to invade it from whatever quarter, and by whomsoever made, and that I would thus maintain a strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest, and preserve the peace of the State. And I further proposed that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges. All this I proposed to do upon condition that the Federal Government would undertake to disarm the home guards, which it has illegally organized and armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State not occupied by them at this time. Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war from our own beloved State could have tempted me to propose these humiliating terms. They were rejected by the Federal officers. They demand not only the disorganization and disarming of the State militia, and the nullification of the Military bill; but they refused to disarm their own home guard, and insisted that the Federal Government should enjoy the unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the State whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal subjects of the Federal Government, or for repelling invasion; and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the Administration to take military occupation, under these pretexts, of the whole State, and reduce it, as avowed by Gen. Lyon himself, to the exact condition of Maryland.

The acceptance by me of these degrading terms would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen, and precipitated the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them, and the conference was broken up.

Fellow-citizens, all our efforts toward conciliation have failed. We can hope for nothing from the justice or moderation of the agents of the Federal Government in this State. They are energetically hastening the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of civil war in your midst; for the military occupation of your State by armed bands of lawless invaders; for the overthrow of your State Government, and for the subversion of those liberties which the Government has always sought to protect; and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you, if possible, to the military despotism which has usurped the powers of the Federal Government.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, issue this my proclamation calling the militia of this State to the number of 50,000 into active service of the State, for the purpose of repelling such invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of this State; and I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally to the flag of their State for the protection of their homes and firesides and for the defense of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my most solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States; that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation; that power has been wisely vested in the Convention, which will at the proper time express your sovereign will; and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government. But it is equally my duty to advise you that your first allegiance is due to your own State, and that you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON.

Governor Jackson and all the State officers left Jefferson City on Thursday, and the last of the soldiers left the next day, taking with them all the locomotives, of which there were five, and cars, and burning the bridge at Gray's Creek, three miles west of Jefferson City; also, one above there, after they had passed over.

It was supposed that he intended to make a stand at Arrow Rock, a stronghold about 60 miles up the Missouri. Two steamers, with the 1st Regiment Missouri Volunteers, two sections of Tottens Light Artillery, two companies of regulars, a detachment of pioneers, and Gen. Lyon and staff went in pursuit, leaving St. Louis on Thursday afternoon.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of the State consists of upwards of 10,000 men, 2,500 of whom are stationed at Hermann and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rola, the terminus of the South-West Branch of the Pacific Railroad; 2,500 at St. Joseph and along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this, a force of 2,500 remains in St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighboring camps in Illinois.

These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri River, the south-east quarter lying on the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph and Bird's Point, as a basis of operations, with the River and Roads as a means of transportation.

There are a considerable number of Confederate troops assembled in Arkansas, and the Indian Territory and Northern Texas, for an advance into Kansas and Missouri, to seize the Newtown Lead Mines, and march to the assistance of Gov. Jackson's movement. He invites them.

Four hundred Illinois troops, from Quincy, have been concentrated at Hannibal, Mo., by order of Gen. Lyon, for the purpose of holding North Missouri, and checking Gen. Jackson's movements in that region.

The Secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas border to Booneville, and indications are that they are pretty well provided for a fight.

Col. Curtis's Regiment of Iowa Volunteers had made their headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo. His forces have been distributed over 100 miles of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

A large additional force has been sent to protect the Pacific Railroad, and the Company is to immediately repair the bridges.

As a part of Col. Hallman's Regiment (Reserve Corps) were returning from the North Missouri Railroad, about 11 o'clock Monday forenoon, when opposite the Recorder's Court-room, on Seventh street, between Olive and Locust streets, a company near the rear of the column suddenly wheeled, and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol-shot was fired from a window of the house, corner of Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire.

Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk, and in the windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Police Officer Pratt was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes.

Deputy-Marshal Franzo received three balls in his legs, and will undoubtedly die.

The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not ascertained.

The window just behind the Recorder's desk was riddled with bullets. The broken glass was scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the Health Office, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when the particulars will be given.

It is said that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from the windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court-room, and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that there were no pistols fired from any quarter, that the first and only shot before the general firing was an accidental discharge of a rifle in the ranks. The wound of Captain Reische, however, is of such a character as to induce the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering his coat, just back of the point of the left shoulder, tearing the skin across the spine, and passing out of the lower point of the right shoulder-blade. Two or three members of the same company said he was wounded by a buckshot.

The following are additional names of those killed: Jabez Ferris, Curran Tracy, Luici Cella and a man named Burns, of Chicago.

The following proclamation has been issued:

To the Citizens of Missouri.

Prior to the proclamation issued by Gov. Jackson, of date of June 12, it is well known to you that the Governor and Legislature sympathized with the rebellion movements now in progress in the country, and had adopted every means in their power to effect a separation of this State from the General Government. For this purpose, parties of avowed Secessionists have been organized into military companies throughout the State, with the full knowledge and approval of the Governor. The establishment of encampments in the State at an unusual period of the year, and authorized for an indefinite period, could have had no other object than the concentration of a large military force, to be subjected to the provisions of the military law then in contemplation, and subsequently passed—a bill so offensive to all peaceable inhabitants, and so palpably unconstitutional, that it could be accepted by those only who were willing to conform to its extraordinary provisions, for the purpose of effecting their cherished object—the disruption of the Federal Government. That bill provides for an obligation to the State on the part of all persons enrolled under its provisions irrespective of any obligation to the United States, when the Constitution requires all State officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. This of itself is a repudiation of all authority of the Federal Government, whose Constitution is the supreme law on the part of the State Government, its officers, and such citizens as might choose to adopt the provisions of the bill, and, coupled as it was, on the part of the Legislature and the Governor, with declarations hostile to its authority and in sympathy with those who were arrayed in a condition of actual hostility against it, could leave no doubt of its object to carry out the provisions of this extraordinary bill, having in direct view hostilities to the Federal Government. It was so denounced by Gen. Harney, who characterized it as a Secession ordinance in his proclamation of 14th May last. That proclamation, doubtless, gave rise to an interview between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, that resulted in an agreement which it was hoped would lead to a restoration of tranquillity and good order in your State. That a repudiation of the military bill, and all efforts of the militia of the State under its provisions was the basis of the agreement, was shown as well by this proclamation of Gen. Harney immediately preceding it, as by a paper submitted to Gen. Price, containing the preliminary conditions to an interview with him.

This agreement failed to define specifically the terms of the peace or how far a suspension of the provisions of the military bill should form a part of it, though from the express declaration of General Harney at the time of the Conference, as well as from the foregoing paper, a suspension of any action under the bill until there could be a judicial determination of its character by some competent tribunal must in good faith be regarded as a fundamental basis of the negotiation.

Nevertheless, immediately after this arrangement, and up to the time of Gov. Jackson's proclamation inaugurating complaints of attempts to execute the provisions of this bill, by which most exasperating hardships have been imposed upon peaceful loyal citizens, coupled with persecutions and proscriptions of those opposed to its provisions, have been made to me as Commander of the United States forces here, and have been carried to the authorities at Washington, with appeals for relief, from the Union men of all parties of the State who have been abused, insulted, and, in some instances, driven from their homes.

That relief I conceive it to be the duty of a just Government to use every exertion in its power to give. Upon this point the policy of the Government is set forth in the following communication from the department at Washington:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. W. S. HARNEY, *Commanding Department West, St. Louis.*

SIR: The President observes with concern that notwithstanding the pledge of the State authorities to coöperate in preserving the peace in Missouri, that loyal citizens in great numbers continue to be driven from their homes. It is immaterial whether these outrages continue from inactivity or indisposition on the part of the State authorities to prevent them. It is enough that they continue, and it will devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them summarily by force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois. The professions of loyalty to the Union by the State authorities of Missouri are not to be relied upon. They have already falsified their professions too often, and are too far committed to Secession to be admitted to your confidence, and you can only be sure of their desisting from their wicked purposes when it is not in their power to prosecute them. You will, therefore, be unceasingly watchful of their movements, and not permit the clamors of their partisans and opponents of the measures already taken to prevent you from checking every movement against the Government, however disguised, under the pretended State authority. The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is apparent that a movement, whether by order of State authority or not, is hostile, you will not hesitate to put it down.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It is my design to carry out these instructions in their letter and spirit. Their justice and propriety will be appreciated by whoever takes an enlightened view of the relations of the citizens of Missouri to the General Government. Nor can such policy be construed as at all disparaging to the rights or dignity of the State of Missouri, or as infringing in any sense upon the individual liberty of its citizens. The recent proclamation of Gov. Jackson, by which he has set at defiance the authorities of the United States, and urged you to make war upon them is but a consummation of his treasonable purposes, long indicated by his acts and expressed opinions, and now made manifest. If, in suppressing these treasonable projects, carrying out the policy of the Government and maintaining its dignity as above indicated, hostilities should unfortunately occur, and unhappy consequences should follow, I would hope that all aggravation of those events may be avoided, and that they may be diverted from the innocent and may fall only on the heads of those by whom they have been provoked.

In the discharge of these plain but onerous duties, I shall look for the countenance and active coöperation of all good citizens, and I shall expect them to discountenance all illegal combinations or organizations, and support and uphold, by every lawful means, the Federal Government, upon the maintenance of which depend their liberties and the perfect enjoyment of all their rights.

(Signed) N. LYON,
Brig.-General United States Vols., Commanding.

Advices from Kansas state that a portion of Captain Montgomery's men, under Captain Jamison, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, reached Wyandotte on Thursday from Lawrence, under orders from Col. Mitchell. Montgomery, with several hundred mounted men, was at once to take possession of the Kansas side of the Missouri line, so as to be ready to meet Gov. Jackson's forces whenever they made a movement from Independence toward Kansas City. The militia and volunteer companies are ready to march to the border as soon as the orders are given.

A correspondent of *The Leavenworth Conservative*, writing from Kansas City, Friday, says that on the day before two companies of cavalry and one of dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a half miles of that place when they came upon a body of rebels, numbering 1,000 or 2,000. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley, when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

Other skirmishes in Missouri have taken place. On Sunday evening, while an advance guard of United States cavalry, under Captain Price, were moving along the road from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of State troops stationed on the top of a hill, with cannon commanding the road. The cavalry fired upon the State troops, who returned the fire, killing three Federal troops. Four Secessionists are reported killed, one of whom was Col. Holloway, in command of the troops. There was no pursuit of the cavalry.

About 30 Secessionists also attacked a small number of Federal troops, guarding the Dardenne Creek bridge on the Missouri Railroad, near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two Federal soldiers were said to be mortally wounded.

Gov. Robinson of Kansas has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to organize into military companies. He says Missouri having declared war against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the Rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be sworn into the United States service for three months.

The Secessionists have seized and burned the dispatches accumulated at the Independence Telegraph Office, and forced the operator to accompany them in their retreat with his instruments.

The following table gives the numbers and position of the Union troops in Missouri:

At Keokuk, four Iowa regiments	4,000
At Quincy, three Illinois regiments	3,000
At Caseyville, four Illinois regiments	4,000
At Belleville, four Illinois regiments	4,000
At St. Louis, in Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks	3,000
At St. Louis, United States Reserve Guard	5,000
At St. Louis, Hannibal Home Guard and Illinois and Iowa troops	3,000
Along Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000
Along North Missouri Railroad	300
Along South-West Branch Pacific Railroad	1,200
Along Main-Line Pacific Railroad	600
At St. Joseph, United States Reserves and Regulars from Leavenworth	1,000
At Kansas City, Home Guard and Regulars from Leavenworth	600
At Hermann, United States Reserves	500
On the March from Leavenworth to Lexington	500
At Leavenworth	2,000
At Cairo	6,000
At Bird's Point	1,000
Gen. Lyon's Expedition—Volunteers and Regulars from St. Louis Arsenal	2,500
Total	43,960

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

VICTORY OVER THE REBELS.

300 OF THEM KILLED.

BOONEVILLE TAKEN.

GEN. PRICE UNWELL.

We learn from St. Louis that on Monday Gen. Lyon landed near Booneville and opened a heavy cannonade against the Rebels, who retreated to some woods near by and returned a brisk fire. Gen. Lyon then made a feigned retreat, and thus drew the enemy from their cover. As soon as this had been accomplished he faced about and attacked them vigorously, killing 300 and taking many prisoners. The Rebels fled precipitately and left their arms on the field. Gen. Price was seized with a violent illness at the commencement of the engagement, and was forced to retire on a steamboat. Gov. Jackson viewed the affair from a safe distance until the tide turned, and then fled to parts unknown. The loss of our troops was only 17.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

A special dispatch to *The Republican* gives further particulars of the battle of Booneville.

The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the Federal troops and proved useless. Gen. Lyon immediately advanced on the State troops and was met in a lane where the firing commenced.

The rest of the description is substantially the same as reported last night.

Gov. Jackson was about one mile off, secured by Capt. Kelly's Company as a body guard.

It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement by his own party, for cowardice and lack of discretion.

Col. Parsons was not engaged in the fight, he having properly been reported sick.

Booneville is not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

Gen. Price's absence is thus accounted for: On Sunday morning the pickets brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation was immediately had between Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, they not being able to sustain themselves against such force.

Gen. Price then went home; the troops, however, were determined to have a fight. Col. Marmaduke then became disaffected, and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing M. Little to command.

There are no trustworthy accounts as to the number of killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

It is stated that Gen. Lyon's forces had the State troops in a position where they could have killed them in large numbers. He ordered that the firing cease, and halted to make them prisoners. It is said that the State troops are gathering in the counties west of here, and another stand will be made in Jackson County.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

People living near Syracuse have arrived to-day, saying that 600 State troops, retreating from Booneville, with six cannon, reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from the neighborhood and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse. Various reports as to the number of killed were in vogue. The probabilities are that about 150 were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought [illegible] the State forces completely routed, [illegible] telegraph being out of order between here and Booneville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of the affair.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The Convention met at 10 a. m. in the United States Court-room.

A circular was received by a member supposed to emanate from Mr. Brannon, Senator from Louis County, addressed to the patriots of North-Western Virginia, denouncing the Wheeling Convention as an attempt to divide the State and attach a portion to a miserable Black Republican State, or form it into a new State. It called upon those opposed to being the tail-end of a Republican despotism, to send delegates to a Convention to be held at Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, on the first Monday of July, to enter a solemn protest against the scheme, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, after knowing the result of the Wheeling Convention.

This circular is productive of no effect whatever here.

Mr. Carlisle was made Chairman.

The Committee on Business reported a declaration, reviewing the unhappy condition of the State, setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest, not a dissenting opinion being expressed. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Paxton of Ohio County offered a resolution setting forth the grievances long suffered by Western Virginia, and declaratory of their intention never to submit to the ordinance of Secession, but maintain rights in the Union. Adopted.

Mr. Frost of Jackson offered a resolution calling on all persons in rebellion, especially those in arms, to disband, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

THIRD DAY.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, June 14, 1861.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Carlile, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers now in rebellion against the United States; providing for a provisional goverment and for the election of officers; also providing that the State, county, and municipal officers immediately take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday next. In the afternoon a spirited debate ensued on the declaration reported yesterday. Mr. Dorsey of Monongahela took strong grounds for an immediate division of the State. Mr. Carlile took the ground that Congress at the coming session would not be likely to recognize the division, which recognition is necessary, until the rebellion in the Southern States is put down, the object of Congress being to restore every original State to the Union. This done, Congress would recognize the Provisional Legislature, and with the consent of the Legislature and Congress, separation could be effected at an early day.

Five hundred stand of arms and a loan from Massachusetts arrived here to-day, for distribution to the Home Guards in this and the adjoining counties. Fifteen hundred more are expected to-morrow.

WHEELING, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Nothing of importance was done in the Wheeling Convention to day. The time was mostly spent in discussion about the qualification of membership, which was so amended as to satisfy the criticisms upon it in yesterday's debate. Thorough and decided action may be looked for next week. Members are united in their plan for the reconstruction of the State Government.

WHEELING, Monday, June 17, 1861.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Pierpont of Marion County, made a strong speech in favor of the declaration of Mr. Dorsey of Monongalia.

The declaration was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Carlisle obtained leave to report an ordinance for reorganizing the Financial Bureau of the State, on which no Sheriff or other depository of the public funds be permitted, on the penalty of loss of office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities, or any but the authorities hereafter to be provided.

Mr. Dorsey moved his declaration be put upon its passage, and called for the Yeas and Nays with the following result: Yeas, 56; not a vote being cast in the negative.

Thirty members were absent on leave.

The declaration was signed by 56, the same number as signed the Declaration of Independence.

WHEELING, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

Mr. Carlile, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance for the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war. Ordered to be printed.

Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of State officers and members of the Legislature, making it much lower than now.

Mr. Farnsworth of Upshur offered a resolution that one of the leading objects of the Convention, after establishing a Provisional Government, is the separation of Western from Eastern Virginia. After a long debate, this was laid on the table—Yeas 57, Nays 17.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Senator Douglas was offered by Mr. Harrison of Ohio County, which was unanimously ordered to be entered upon the journal.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

The time of the Convention was occupied to-day with a debate on the ordinance for reorganizing the State Government.

Mr. West of Metzel offered an amendment that no one who voted for Secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war.

This was supported by Mr. West and his colleague, Mr. Marden, who among other statements said that the Secessionists in his county were in the habit of taking the oath of allegiance and afterward repudiating it. There was no confidence in the oath of men who had to learn to disregard an oath to be good Secessionists.

The amendment was lost. Yeas, 10; nays, 66.

The ordinance was finally passed, 73 to 3.

The ordinance provides for the entire reorganization of the State Government; every officer to be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The Convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and Council. New State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Frank Pierpont of Marion County, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Convention in caucus to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GRAFTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Information, thought to be trustworthy, says that 1,500 Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Philippi, and that an attack will be made on the latter place, there is no doubt, but the Rebels in Western Virginia have been largely reënforced, and soon a grand movement is contemplated.

The Federal troops will be equal to the emergency. Large reënforcements will probably reach here in a few days.

A force sufficient to guard the Cheat River bridge has been sent forward from here.

The Rebel forces from Romney burned the railroad bridge over New Creek, 20 miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, which place they now hold.

The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them.

Their number is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000.

Notice was given of their approach to the town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left.

All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were [illegible] to Grafton, and the greatest excitement prevailed. A company of citizen soldiers, who were guarding the bridge, are reported to have retreated on the approach of the Rebels.

The Piedmont telegraph operator closed the office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage is being done. Communication by the road between Cumberland and this place is now cut off.

DESTRUCTION OF TREASONABLE DEVICES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

There was considerable excitement in Baltimore to-day, in consequence of Col. Smith, of the 13th New-York Regiment, seizing and tearing up some Confederate State envelopes, which a little boy was vending. The bystanders interfered and made up a collection for the boy, and cautioned Col. Smith not to repeat the act. Shortly afterward the Colonel seized a lot of Jeff. Davis likenesses from a man's store, and also tore them up, declaring that if he caught him selling any again he would have him taken to Fort McHenry.

The man replied he had already sold them to officers there, when the Colonel said he had better not bring any of such treasonable stuff out to his camp. The bystanders also interfered in this case, and the excitement was growing intense, when the Colonel retired. Marshal Kane says if he or any other police officer had been present, in either case it would have been his duty to have arrested the Colonel and taken him to the Station-House. The Marshal will call upon Major-Gen. Banks to have the affair investigated.

Although the city is at present profoundly quiet, every little act like the above tends to exasperate, and may eventually lead to serious consequences.

A SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

A Secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to-day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria Artillery Company, thirty-four men, Lieut. D. Stewart, formerly of the U. S. Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary.

These Artillerymen were passed at this point soon after the Connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire.

The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon-loads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

The train from Falls Church, arrived this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon was occasioned by some alarm. It was subsequently ascertained to be practicing guns.

GENERAL LYON.

Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, whose brilliant exploit at Booneville is now the theme of every tongue, is a native of Connecticut, having been born near the birth place of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. He graduated with honors at the West Point Academy, and entered the Regular Army as a second Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry, his first commission bearing date on the 1st of July, 1841. He was promoted to a Brevet First-Lieutenancy shortly afterward, and subsequently to a Captaincy. He has occupied the latter rank, practically, since the 11th of June, 1857, and was booked for advancement to a high position at the first opportunity, he being entitled to that title by Brevet before his recent appointments to a Lieut.-Colonelcy and a Brigadier-Generalship.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

A member of the Fire Zouaves who has arrived here reports that half of the regiment were yesterday engaged in throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Fairfax Court-House.

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED

THE REBELS IN RETREAT.

THEIR CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14, 1861.

The Government has received dispatches which state that Harper's Ferry has been completely evacuated, and the troops stationed at that point are on the march to Manassas Junction.

The retreat from Harper's Ferry transfers the immediate center of operations to Manassas Junction. Whether the Rebels will make a desperate assault upon our lines here, as some still seem to believe, or will strengthen their position and await attack at the Junction; whether our columns will at once advance from the West and North, until the Rebels are outflanked and forced to retreat or fight at a disadvantage, or will wait awhile to enable Beauregard's force to become demoralized, as those at the Ferry have been, are questions on which men may differ. But considering the scarcity of food and the general disaffection, we cannot but think that the Rebels will soon feel obliged to bring on an action or retreat. We shall not be likely to move until thoroughly ready.

To the Associated Press.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 14, 1861.

It is here reported upon the authority of a messenger who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard, and the smoke of the burning structure seen by parties here.

The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of the troops recently there. A small force is yet there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army.

It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the National army, who are supposed to be concentrating upon Harper's Ferry from the directions of Greencastle and Cumberland.

A resident of this city, who has just returned from Harper's Ferry, states that the bridge has been entirely destroyed with the exception of the piers, which are left standing. The trestle work of the railroad, within the town, was also destroyed. The Government buildings were being severally burnt when he left there at 1 o'clock this morning. The armory was first fired and destroyed. The rifle works, it is supposed, will follow next. All the machinery had been transported to the interior several days ago. He estimates that there are 4,000 troops yet in the town. The main body, it is said, has been pushed on to Charlestown, and to a point near Leesburgh.

FREDERICK, Friday, June 14, 1861.

After a thorough examination into the thousand rumors about Harper's Ferry, we find that word came to the Rebels yesterday that the United States troops would be in on them and bombard the town on Thursday night. Preparations were immediately made for evacuation. All the provisions and baggage were taken to the Manchester Railroad. Word was sent here last night to the Baltimore delegation of the intended evacuation. There were 2,000 troops on the Maryland side. They crossed over to Harper's Ferry last night; 600 of them were Kentuckians.

There were rumors of their being disaffected and wishing to join the Federal troops, but they were overpowered by numbers and compelled to fall in. All the soldiers were allowed to ride. Three car-loads of Cotton were thrown into the river. No provisions [illegible] except fresh meat. The soldiers commenced to march at daylight. The railroad bridge was fired at 4 a. m., and all destroyed but the span on the Virginia side, which was saved because its loss would have destroyed the hotel adjoining it, which belongs to a good Secessionist. The abutments and piers remain good.

At 4 p. m. the Government buildings were still burning, and several houses. The people are trying to save their houses by keeping the roofs wet. There were about 12,000 Rebels there, as near as we can tell. A large quantity of fresh meat was left on the top of the hill, and the buzzards are gathering in flocks. All the Union men, within a circuit of many miles, were robbed of their horses, wagons, cattle, and slaves. A perfect famine was raging among the troops, who expected every minute to be overtaken by Lincoln's hordes.

The report of men being hung we cannot find any confirmation of, and are assured it is not correct. The men are all poor, and have families at Martinsburg. They joined the company at the time of the John Brown excitement, and are Union men. The rebels at Leesburg fired the railroad depot and destroyed a number of engines and cars, and fled into Virginia last night.

At 11 o'clock a. m., when our reporter left, Col. Patterson's Philadelphia Regiment, and several thousand New-York and New-Hampshire troops, and Captain Owen's Cavalry and Battery, were advancing on Leesburg, and would occupy it, without firing a gun, this evening. The Union men here are jubilant and bold. Gov. Hicks is here, and the general impression is that Gen. Scott will catch them before they reach Richmond. It is reported that Beauregard visited the Ferry last Wednesday, and told Gen. Johnston that it must be evacuated, or they would all be trapped, and then skilled out.

The bridge will be rebuilt in less than a week, and Gen. McClelland will be brought through inside of ten days.

FREDERICK, Friday, June 14—midnight.

At five o'clock this morning, the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Potomac, was fired and soon after a tremendous report was heard, caused by an explosion of a mine under the center span. In one hour the entire structure was in ruins, and fell into the water.

This was a noble piece of work, it being 1,000 feet long, and was built by Engineer Latrobe but ten years since, in the most scientific manner. It has six spans, and cost considerable. The damage to property is not ended here, but the Railroad Company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable works.

The body of the trestling on which the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the Government property, about half a mile in extent is, nearly all destroyed, as well as the upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the Government Canal.

The telegraph station buildings, and the other railroad works are also demolished.

The long range of substantial buildings, formerly occupied as the Government Armory, is burned to the ground, with the exception of two at the east end, near the Shenandoah. These will probably yet be burned.

Fire has been raging all day, and when we left it was just breaking out in the rear quarters. The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired in the afternoon. None of the National property remains except the dwellings for officers on the hills back of the town, and two out of twenty armory buildings.

The Arsenal was burnt in April by the Government, when Lieut. Jones abandoned the place. The loss to the Government in buildings must be from $400,000 to $500,000, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have suffered scarcely less, as it is believed some of its equipments have been embodied in this wholesale ruin.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The regiments of Rhode Island troops are now encamped at Middletown, eight miles from Frederick. Cars are ready at Monrovia for their transportation. The troops will breakfast in Frederick to-morrow morning, by invitation of Gen. Shriver.

Arrangements for trains for the conveyance of troops, according to the original programme since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, are complete.

Danger is still apprehended from the direction of Harper's Ferry to the Union troops. Well-informed persons consider the evacuation of Harper's Ferry a stratagem to entice the Union troops into the pen from which Gen. Johnson has emerged.

All Union troops bound this way are reported in high spirits.

There is no doubt about there being Secession forces at Charlestown, Virginia. It is considered a safe position for attack or retreat.

The destruction of Secession material and provisions at Harper's Ferry is not over estimated. Although heavy, it is not considered an unusual military event in desperate emergencies, or in view of future operations.

The concentration of Union forces at Baltimore and vicinity is doubtless in consequence of the expectation of the Government that if Washington be attacked Baltimore will rise. This I have from most reliable sources. Frederick and all the country between here and Baltimore is loyal, with that city equally divided.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

From Lieut. Leskie of the District National Rifles, a Pole by birth, educated in a foreign military school, who has served in Europe with distinction, and who arrived this morning with dispatches from Col. Stone, we have the following particulars of the fight which took place late yesterday afternoon, to which we have alluded in previous dispatches:

Maj. Wall of the District troops was on a reconnoissance with a scouting party on the Maryland side, between Conrad's and Edward's Ferries. He saw several boats passing to carry troops across. He sent for reënforcements, whereupon Col. Stone dispatched Capt. Magruder's Battery, a detachment of the New-York 9th, and several companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment. Our men fired across with rifles, unsuccessfully at first. Magruder's Battery then commenced, and threw shells among the Rebels. One shell burst in a boat, and killed several, and, so far as could be ascertained, other shells burst in the woods, and unearthed an unexpectedly large force, who retreated. Several fell who had been struck with fragments of shell. The Rebels fired with rifles, but hit nobody, the range being too great. Col. Stone then ordered his whole force to advance to the place of danger. At this point the messenger left. He believes more fighting imminent.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to make a crossing at Goose Creek, having arrived opposite Edwards Ferry in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from 800 to 900 men. They made use of a ferry-boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac River. Col. Stone had given orders, as he himself communicates, that if any attempt was made to move the boat a fire should be opened on it. In compliance with these orders, Lieut. Hasbrouck fired from his 12-pounder field howitzer a spherical case shot, which burst[illegible] of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent. The horse of a mounted officer leaped [illegible], and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in line along the crest of the bank and commenced firing, but a few well-directed spherical case shots dispersed them and sent them flying toward Leesburg.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18,
via BALTIMORE, June 19, 1861.

The expedition yesterday to enable Capt. Smith, of the Topographical Engineers to make a reconnoissance, returned late in the evening, having traveled twenty-five miles. It went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport News, then five miles up James River, passed over to the east branch of Back River, and returned by Newmarket Bridge.

Beside a critical survey of this district, much valuable information was obtained concerning the position, strength, and purposes of the enemy, who, in considerable force, occupy the district between Hampton and Back River, with the evident intention of drawing nearer to Old Point. They are making a survey of the routes and bridges, and it is the opinion of Capt. Smith that their plan is to throw forward bodies of men so as to occupy the district between Hampton and Yorktown.

To-day Capt. Smith is engaged in reconnoitering between Newmarket Bridge and the east branch of Back River, with reference to works to check these purposes.

Other reconnoissances will follow, and a complete survey will be obtained of what has become a district of much strategic importance, lying between Hampton and Yorktown.

Nothing is known of the reported concentration of troops above Newport News. The rumor is doubted. The steamers seen on James River are probably carrying guns to be landed at Yorktown.

Yesterday Lieut. George H. Butler with others proceeded to Big Bethel to bring away the remains of Maj. Winthrop. At Little Bethel a picket took their message to Col. Magruder, who sent Capt. Kilson of Louisiana to receive them. Two hours after Col. Magruder came, and they were handsomely received. With Col. Magruder were Col. De Russy, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Col. Hill of North Carolina, and other late officers of the army.

None of Lieut. Butler's party were permitted to go near the batteries. The body of Maj. Winthrop was taken up by Col. Magruder's men, and escorted to the wagon by a force of 300, who fired a volley. Most of them had shot-guns. An escort was offered to Hampton, but Lieut. Butler declined it.

Col. Magruder and others spoke in the highest terms of Major Winthrop's bravery. He was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was waving his sword, and shouting to his men to "Come on!" when a North-Carolina drummer-boy borrowed a gun, leaped on the battery, and shot him deliberately in the breast. He fell nearer to the enemy's works than any other man went during the fight. He wore the sword of Col. Wardrop, of the Massachusetts 3d, and it was supposed that it was Col. Wardrop who fell. The sword has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the name of Col. W.

From what he saw and heard, Lieut. Butler is convinced that the Rebels had not less than ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Major Randolph, and the battle was fought principally by North Carolina troops.

The Virginia cavalry is spoken of as fit only for scouts; two regiments that had been sent for reached Big Bethel from Yorktown just as our forces retreated, having marched fifteen miles in two hours and a half. They were completely exhausted.

The remains of Major Winthrop will leave to-night for New-York with an escort.

A second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, from the Rip Raps, was tried to-day. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either inside of or a short distance from the Rebel battery on Sewall's Point. The firing was witnessed by Gen. Butler, Col. Dimmick, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, and was regarded as extraordinary, especially as the battery could not be seen at the Rip Raps. The men in the Rebel camp were seen, from the tug, to scatter in all directions.

The Minnesota, with the crew of the privateer Savannah on board, came into the Roads this morning.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA DIRECT.

The Rebel Strength at Norfolk—Richmond almost Defenseless—Troops at Manassas and Harper's Ferry—Provisions Scarce.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1861.

Your correspondent, some two weeks ago, was seized with an irresistible desire to visit the City of Richmond, and other points of interest in the "Old Dominion." A minute account of the means used to satisfy this desire would be inconsistent with my design at no remote period to repeat the visit, and would, besides, compromise others. I shall, therefore, confine myself to an account of what I saw. I left Fortress Monroe about June 1, crossing in a fish-boat to a point opposite Newport News point. I did not consider it advisable to go within the lines of the picket-guard at this point, but gained the following information, upon which full reliance may be placed:

The fortifications on Elizabeth River, guarding the passage to Norfolk and Portsmouth, commence with the valley at Sewall's Point. There are also batteries at Pig Point and at the Marine Hospital, and the Navy-Yard buildings are strongly fortified. In fact, there is a continuous line of fortifications, mounted with heavy guns taken from the Navy-Yard, along the river on each side. There are also sand-bag breastworks on the coast extending from the Rip Raps below a point called Ocean View. The whole number of troops at Norfolk and in these intrenchments is about 2,000.

After making such inquiries and observations as I deemed prudent, I took the Norfolk and Petersburg cars for Richmond. Passing through Petersburg I saw but few troops, they having been sent from this place to Norfolk.

Until within the last week nothing whatever has been done by way of making Richmond defensible, and I assert positively, that if an advance is made upon it within a reasonably short time, it will find that city completely unprotected. Some time ago a movement was made to fortify Richmond. About 200 negroes, taken from the tobacco factories, were set at work in the erection of batteries, but being unaccustomed to laboring in the sun they accomplished almost nothing. About 9 o'clock they were mustered to go to their labor at a distance of two miles from the city. The march was made the occasion for a general jollification on the part of the negroes. They formed companies, chose officers, and with hootings and shouts, bearing Confederate flags, marched out, reaching the place where the works were being thrown up, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Twenty ordinary laboring men would have done more work than the whole of these negroes. This attempt to turn the negroes to account has been abandoned, and about 60 convicts from the Penitentiary have taken their place. This is the entire force now employed on the defenses of Richmond.

The soldiers do not work on the fortifications, but are encamped on the opposite side of the city. Within the last few weeks, the forces at Richmond have varied from 2,500 to 5,000. Seldom has there been, at any time, more than this latter number, and at present there are not more than 3,000. As fast as troops arrive at Richmond, they are forwarded to other points. Up to June 1, 8,000 troops had arrived from the Cotton States, and during my stay, up to last Sunday, about 4,000 additional had arrived.

Most of these have been sent to Harper's Ferry. [illegible] are Virginians. There is great scarcity of arms in Richmond, and some of the troops now there are awaiting supplies. The arms given out are mostly of the old pattern. The machinery from Harper's Ferry is now being set up at the Tredegar Works, but it will be some time before it can be made available.

The troops arriving in Richmond are many of them in a most miserable and destitute condition. The hospitals are full. The change of climate and water tells as severely upon the troops coming from the Cotton States as the extreme Southern climate would upon Northern men. These men, miserably clad, weak and tottering many of them, present a pitiable sight, as they pass through the street, seeming like sheep going to the slaughter.

One regiment, the Louisiana Zouaves, looked like cannibals, ragged and filthy, many of them nearly black. Three of them were shot a few days ago for disorderly conduct, and the citizens declared that, if they were allowed to be about the town, they would shoot them at sight as they would mad dogs.

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the hatred to the Federal Government on the part of the people, but this has been induced by the most outrageous misrepresentations. Stories of the most incredible outrages perpetrated by our troops are current, and fully believed. I was told with the most perfect assurance that when the Federal troops took possession of Newport News two of the men went to a private house, and while one of them held a pistol to the head of the father the other violated his daughter. By accounts such as these the feelings of the people have been wrought up to the intensest hatred. Even the women and children share in this, and I verily believe that the women would fight like she tigers. Persons calling themselves gentlemen are heard fairly raving with blasphemous abuse of the Federal officers, Gen. Scott coming in for the largest share. The language I heard used is too profane and obscene to give even an idea of. A few days ago a report was in circulation that Gen. Scott had died, and there was the wildest rejoicing. As I came on in the cars the little boys at the stations were shouting, "Old Scott is dead! Old Scott is dead!"

The people are arming themselves with every conceivable weapon; blacksmiths are forging Bowie-knives and the like. I rode in a stage-coach with a *Virginia gentleman* carrying one of these home-made knives, with a blade at least twenty inches long, and weighing two pounds. Of course I expressed the highest admiration for the patriotic style of equipment of my fellow-traveler. I did not tell him that the only one I had ever seen longer was the one presented to Potter for backing down a chivalrous Virginian with a weapon of a similar character.

Jeff Davis is stopping at the Spotswood House. The "Department" clerks are occupying *temporarily* the United States Custom-House at Richmond. From indications I venture to predict that they will never occupy the new Treasury Extension in Washington, and that they will have but a short lease of their present quarters, finished just previous to the Rebellion by Uncle Sam, at a cost of $250,000.

I saw Gen. Beauregard at Manassas Junction. The Virginians assert that he has visited our camps in disguise.

The number of troops at Manassas Junction on Monday last was between *seven and eight thousand only*. A detachment of from 2,000 to 3,000 was expected on that day, but they did not arrive, and probably will not. These were the troops sent from Pensacola, and the intention at Richmond was to put Gov. Wise in command of them, and send them to Manassas Gap to operate against the column advancing from Western Virginia. Gov. Wise will be accompanied by his son, O. Jennings Wise, who is in command of the "Richmond Blues." His company was to come down from Acquia Creek, where it has been stationed. He himself arrived in Richmond on Saturday last.

The mention of Acquia Creek reminds me that I saw at Richmond a shell brought from that place, filled with saw-dust by Cunningham, formerly at the Navy Yard at Washington. A large portion of the shell thrown by the vessels attacking had been fixed so with in this way. And it was owing to th[illegible] no more damage was done. They assert, clined to believe, that no person was injured in this affair, on their side.

At Harper's Ferry there are not more than 12,000 men, and I doubt if more than 10,000. I stood on the principal hight commanding the town and the approaches thereto, from which I could count the tents, and there are not more than 8,000 men in these, and about 4,000 are in the houses of the town. The men are watchful, and in a good state of discipline. But the defenses have been overestimated. There are no guns on this principal hight. The trees have been cut down in order to afford a good view of the country about. Stockades are erected on the minor hights running down into the town, but there is a lack of artillery, and not more than 30 or 32 guns are mounted. They have only four batteries of 16 guns with which to take the field to oppose our troops. Two companies of Kentucky troops are on the Maryland hights, together with a company of Marylanders, commanded by Capt. Johnson of Baltimore. They have only one gun with them. I think there is no truth in the report of disaffection among the Kentucky troops. I counted upward of 150 wagons at the Ferry, indicating that a movement in retreat is contemplated, though I could ascertain nothing of any such intention.

I learned the manner in which the "Law Grays" made their escape from Baltimore, and joined the Rebels. They got up a mock funeral of one of the members, filling the coffin with muskets. A number of ladies in carriages accompanied the procession as mourners, with various "munitions" concealed about their persons. The sad procession moved into the suburbs, and when fairly out of reach of observation, the coffin was despoiled, and the Grays went their way to the Rebel lines. A certain mantuamaker at the Ferry told me with great zest of two or three trips she had made to Baltimore, taking with her her apprentices, and bringing off "arms and munitions of war," in defiance of the late circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, each being converted into a perfect magazine for the occasion.

In closing this account I beg to notify Jeff. Davis & Co., that unless I am prevented by the advance, meanwhile, of Gen. Scott's troops, I shall make another excursion into Virginia from such point as shall offer the best facilities within the next fortnight. I will also say, in conclusion, that the impression made upon my mind is, that the officers and other well-informed persons have little hope of being able to withstand the advance of the Federal troops, but the excitement is kept up among the people by evil misrepresentation. The advance of 60,000 Federal troops will soon correct this.

The Virginians profess to have no fears of an insurrection among the slaves, but this is really one of their greatest sources of misgiving. I rode some distance with a negro-trader, who told me of an extensive plot for a rising lately discovered in Mississippi, from which State he had just come.

The only business carried on, as far as I could discover, is the manufacture of shinplasters and bowie-knives. Many private bankers are issuing shinplasters; 25 cents and 50 cents. They are not considered as worth anything, but there is no specie in circulation, and no regular bank notes of a less denomination than $5. There must be change of some sort for these and for State notes, and all these varieties of currency are considered as of about equal value. They serve the purpose of a nominal exchange of values.

The stock of provisions is running low; of bacon, especially, the supply is short, and no one can tell where more is to be obtained. In another month or two, every man, woman, and child, in the Confederate States will be barefoot, for there is no supply of boots and shoes in market. The country is ransacked for leather, and the Confederate troops are already suffering from a scarcity of this article. Altogether, Secession has a gloomy look ahead, and this I know is recognized by the more intelligent. The whole movement originated and is supported through lying and stealing, and this has gone [illegible] it can. I think there [illegible] Union [illegible] and about Richmond, but the presence of an [illegible] of the laws; and reopening commerce, will soon correct this, and the people will execrate the despotism which has crushed every interest, and despoiled them of every constitutional right.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.

The schooner Savannah, Midshipman McCook commanding, from Charleston, 4 days, arrived on Saturday, having the Stars and Stripes flying over the Secession flag. The schooner was captured by the United States brig Perry, about 60 miles outside Charleston Harbor. She was formerly a pilot boat at that port, is schooner rigged, of 54 tuns burden, and has an 18-pounder pivot gun amidships. She had been out from Charleston about 36 hours previous to her capture. During her cruise she had captured the brig Joseph of Rockland, who was sent into Georgetown, S. C. The Savannah was brought to this port by Midshipman McCook and prize crew of United States ship Minnesota. Her crew, about 30 in number, were put in irons on board the Minnesota.

Our reporter boarded the Savannah on her arrival, and from Isaac Seeds, acting mate, and one of the crew put on board from the Minnesota, learned some additional particulars. He was in Charleston at the time she was fitting out, and saw her lying at anchor off Fort Sumter on the 31st May. She went to sea on Sunday, 3d June, and the next day fell in with the brig Joseph of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenas, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar consigned to Welch & Co., Philadelphia. The Savannah set her colors so as to deceive the Joseph, and the latter hove to and her captain went aboard the piratical craft, under the impression that she was in distress. No sooner had he done so than the captain of the Savannah said, "Your vessel is taken as a prize under the authority of the Confederate States." Eight men were put aboard the Joseph, and they were directed to take her and the crew to the nearest port, which was that of Georgetown, S. C. This occurred about the middle of the afternoon. Soon after the Savannah and Joseph parted company, the brig Perry, a man-of-war, hove in sight, a little north of the Hole in the Wall; but as her guns were run back, her port-holes closed, and the vessel otherwise purposely disguised, she was mistaken for a merchantman, and the pirates, flushed with their recent success, and with so inviting a prospect of plunder before them, full of great expectations, made all sail for the supposed prize. They had got within a mile of the brig before they discovered their blunder, when they put about, more anxious to escape than they had been before to make the seizure. The Perry at once gave chase, and fired several shots, four of which were returned by the 18-pounder of the Savannah. Two of the shots from the Perry went through the foresail of the pilot-boat; the shots of the Savannah did not take effect. The next occurrence was the surrender of the pirates, who were taken on board the Perry, and were subsequently transferred to the Minnesota, lying off Charleston, where they were put in irons. The Minnesota put a prize crew of seven upon the Savannah, Midshipman McCook commanding, and they brought her to New-York, anchoring off the Battery about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The number that originally shipped on the Savannah was thirty-two, but eight deserted before she put to sea. There were, therefore, twenty-four aboard when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to her, leaves sixteen in irons on the Minnesota. One, however, is on the Savannah. He says that he belongs to this city, and was impressed into the service; which is not improbable. The 18-pound swivle amidships looks quite formidable. There is a large quantity of shot and shell, grape and cannister aboard. The pirates were beside armed with cutlasses, knives, pistols, muskets, rifles, &c. The cabin, in fact, is the very picture of a piratical den, with these death-doing instruments hanging up about the walls. They had also a quantity of handcuffs for prisoners. Her owner is said to be McDonald, formerly one of the pilots of the Spofford & Tileston line of Charleston steamers, and well known in New-York. Capt. Baker was the leader of the pirates.

Mr. Seeds was in Charleston for some time previous to the fitting out of the Savannah, and found it very difficult to get away. He finally got aboard a vessel bound for Nassau, New-Providence. But the blockading vessel, the Minnesota, made her put back and discharge cargo. Mr. Seeds, however, being an experienced seaman, got himself transferred to the Minnesota. Mr. S. states that the people of Charleston begin to talk in quite a subdued tone in regard to the war. Business is stagnant. Butter was worth 87½ cents a pound, and lard 62½ cents. Beef was only 18 cents. The main excitement was in regard to privateering, and the old slaver, the brig Echo, was fitting out for this purpose. She was mounted with several guns. Citizens go into this business and make a joint stock operation of it. Mr. R. W. Williams had taken $1,000 worth of stock in the Echo.

This piratical vessel was taken possession of by Marshal Murray on Monday, completely stripped, and hauled into Atlantic Docks. She will be libeled and sold within a few days. On reaching her hold, the Marshal discovered over 300 rounds of powder in the shape of cartridges for an 18-pound gun, a very large quantity of grape, shrapnel, and canister shot, an assortment of ship's cutlasses, a number of old flint-lock horse-pistols, and about a dozen handcuffs—the intention of the pirates having evidently been to use the arms rather than the manacles. The Marshal sealed the cabins of the vessel, and removed the small-arms to his office. The size of the gun on the Savannah is very much disproportioned to her tonnage, it being an old English 18-pound pivot gun, the recoil of which would have shattered her to pieces in twenty rounds. Knickerbocker, the member of her crew who was brought on here sick, is a native of Poughkeepsie, and says he was drugged and shanghaied on board the vessel. His valiant companions in arms will be brought here within a few days, and after due trial will, no doubt, have a strong rope and a short shrift.

Among the papers found in the schooner was a lithograph copy of the Louisiana Secession Ordinance, surmounted by two of the State flags, crossed. The flag has a yellow star on a red field, and alternate stripes of red, white, and blue. The letter of marque from the pirate-chief is after this form:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting: Know ye, That by virtue of the power vested in me by law, I have commissioned, and do hereby commission, have authorized, and do hereby authorize the schooner or vessel called the "Savannah" (more particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed), whereof T. Harrison Baker is commander, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the CONFEDERATE STATES, on the high seas, against the United States of America, their ships, vessels, goods, and effects, and those of their citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said CONFEDERATE STATES and the said United States.

THIS COMMISSION to continue in force until revoked by the President of the CONFEDERATE STATES for the time being.

Given under my hand and the seal of the CONFEDERATE STATES, at Montgomery, this eighteenth day of May, A. D., 1861.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SCHEDULE OF DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.—*Name*—Schooner "Savannah." *Tonnage*—Fifty-three 4-95 tuns. *Armament*—One large pivot gun and small arms. *Number of Crew*—Thirty.
By the President. R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

On the back of this was indorsed:
"Number One—Letter of Marque—Schooner Savannah, May 18, 1861. 53 4-95th tuns."

The seal of the Rebels has a scroll in the center, bearing the words "Constitutional liberty." In the margin the words, "Confederate States of America," and inside these the words, "Provisional Government." The cutlasses, pistols, and some of the canister shot taken from the pirate have been brought up to the Marshal's Office, to be used as evidence against her.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CANADIAN.

TWENTY OR THIRTY LIVES LOST.

The Montreal Steamship Company's [illegible] ship Canadian, Captain Graham, which [illegible] morning, June 1, for Londonderry and Liverpool, struck on a field of sunken ice, eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th inst., and sunk in thirty-five minutes.

One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in boats, and landed on Cape Bauld.

From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers, but as the ship's papers went down in the sinking ship, it is impossible to tell the exact number drowned.

The Canadian struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once, whereupon she filled rapidly and soon went down. The ice field did not attract much attention when first discovered, as it looked small and was scarcely above water. The steamer was going at slow speed at the time she struck.

The Canadian had 49 cabin and 71 steerage passengers, which, with her crew of about 80, made nearly 200 souls on board.

Immediately after the collision the Canadian's head turned shoreward, with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the ship were lost, the boats were lowered and sent away full of people. Boat No. 8 upset, and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats, the ship went down bow-first with a heavy plunge in forty fathoms of water, and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up, one of whom afterward died. At the time the ship went down there was a fearful explosion aft.

The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when it sunk, and was nearly swamped. Mr. Davis, second officer, went down with the ship; also Mr. Panton, the mail officer, who was endeavoring to save the mails. Only seven mail bags were saved. The cabin passengers known to be lost are as follows: The Rev. Mr. Blount, lady, and two children; Mr. Mayhew, of Wisconsin, and Capt. Wyckman. Not less than twenty of the steerage passengers, six of the cabin, and ten of the crew were lost. The passengers suffered considerable, from sleeping in the hold of a salt laden French vessel.

Mr. and Mrs. Blount and two children, Mr. Mayhew of Wisconsin, and a Danish or Swedish captain named Wickman, who greatly distinguished himself during the trying half hour previous to the sinking of the ship, went down with it. Mr. Panton lost his life through his great anxiety to save the mails. Mr. Davis, second officer, was lowering himself down from the ship when it sunk. The chief cook was on the fan of the screw, but jumped off, and was sucked down. Young Bainbridge of Oshawa went down with the ship, but floated off, and was picked up insensible. He is well now. Not an ounce of baggage was saved.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Texan advices say that Cortinas was attacked about a mile from Redmond's Ranche, by a force under Capt. Benevadeo, and completely routed, killing several of his men, wounding several, and dispersing the force. Cortinas escaped with about 10 men into Mexico.

It is understood that a revolution is inaugurated in Tamaulipas.

Garnea, the defeated candidate for Governor, issued a pronounciamento to remove the question who should be Governor from the ballot-box to the sword. There was an impression that the revolution would become general, and Garnea would unite his forces with those of Margio and Majica, who have been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations have been made as far as heard from:

Dists.	Union.	Secession.
I.	Lawrence S. Trimble.	Henry C. Burnett.*
II.	James S. Jackson.	John T. Bunch.
III.	Henry Grider.	Joseph H. Lewis.
IV.	Aaron Harding.	Albert G. Talbott.
V.	Charles A. Wickliffe.	Henry E. Read.
VI.	George W. Dunlap.	
VII.	Robert Mallory.*	Horatio W. Bruce.
VIII.	John J. Crittenden.	Wm. E. Simms.*
IX.	William H. Wadsworth.	John S. Williams.
X.	John W. Menzies.	Overton P. Hogan.

* Members of last Congress.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

To Our Friends on the Pacific.

SUMNER C. BLAKE, No. 70 Merchant street, San Francisco, is appointed our General Agent for California, with authority to obtain Mail Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receive payment therefor, in our behalf.

SLOW AND SURE.

That the country, doomed to enormous, unprecedented loss and waste by this most wanton, flagitious rebellion, should clamor for its summary suppression, is natural, human, unavoidable. That our young soldiers should insist on being led to battle the day after their enlistment, need excite no surprise. Having volunteered to fight for the Union against Secession, they cannot see why, since there are Secessionists in arms against the Government, they should not be let drive at those rebels. But the considerate must be aware that a great army is a vast and complicated machine, which cannot be properly constructed in a breath. Men are indispensable—the first and most important requisite—but Arms, Provisions, Munitions, Uniforms, Equipments, are likewise essential. Nay, Tents, Wagons, Pontoons, Forage, must also be provided. And for a nation so peaceful and unarmed as ours to call Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand raw Volunteers into the field, guard securely a belligerent frontier of over a thousand miles, and prepare to assume a vigorous offensive with a main army of One Hundred Thousand strong, sustained by formidable and active columns on both flanks, is not very slow work for two months, which is about the time which has elapsed since the fall of Fort Sumter.

Not our soldiers only, but our people also, should realize that the time is not wasted which troops not yet a month from their own firesides devote to drilling, marching, accustoming themselves to move by brigades and divisions, and learning how to handle and carry their arms so that they shall be dangerous to the enemy, and to him alone. Every regiment that has had two months of tent life, well improved, will go into battle more effective with eight hundred men than an utterly green regiment with one thousand. Courage most men and nearly all soldiers possess; but courage alone is no security against panic and flight when suddenly opened upon by unsuspected and inaccessible batteries, or decimated by rifle-shots from an ambuscade. Courage alone may make a fair soldier, but discipline must be added to constitude an effective army. To advance through a hostile country, swarming with foes who prefer firing at sentinels to fighting battles, and who devote their mental energies to contriving traps and dead-falls, is to brave hazards which undrilled troops are rarely fitted to encounter with safety.

We have been, and still are, anxious to hurry forward as many good, thoroughly equipped regiments as possible, for we believe they will drill more earnestly and improve faster on the Potomac than on the Connecticut or Hudson. But whenever Gen. Scott shall say he has men enough in hand, our hurry will be over. Henceforth, we rest in our confidence in the rare abilities and half-century's experience of the Lieutenant-General. If he [illegible] we shall feel sure that the [illegible] are right; if he says "Halt" or says nothing, we shall believe that he had excellent reasons for just that. If we should [illegible] a month, to take Richmond as cheaply as he took Harper's Ferry, who would not prefer to wait? Meantime, the rebel treasury is empty, with over One Hundred Thousand names on their pay-rolls, and provisions twice as dear with them as with us. Rely on it, we can better afford to wait than they can, and will gain thereby in relative strength. Let the campaign be prosecuted with energy, but let no forward step be taken that will have to be retracted. Let us proceed surely, at all events—that secured, then so fast as may be. Remember Big Bethel!

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The official list of officers appointed to the new regiments in the regular army of the United States has been issued. It will be observed that these regiments are organized upon a system new to our army. Each regiment of foot is to consist of 2,452 men, officers included, divided into three battalions of eight companies each. Each battalion is commanded by a Major, making three Majors to a regiment instead of one as heretofore. The number of officers to a company is not increased.

The list of new regimental officers includes many names that are familiar to the public. Lieut.-Col. Brown, now commanding at Fort Pickens, is made Colonel of the 5th Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Keyes, late aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, is Colonel of the 11th Infantry. Of the 12th Infantry, the Colonel is W. B. Franklin, lately a Captain of Topographical Engineers, a most accomplished officer, and charged with the completion of the Capitol enlargement at Washington. He is now staying in this city, and will have his headquarters at Fort Hamilton. Col. Stone, now commanding the Volunteers of the District of Columbia, is made Colonel of the 14th Infantry. Major F. J. Porter, distinguished at Chepultepec, and since instructor of artillery at West Point, is Colonel of the 15th Infantry. The 17th is commanded by Col. Heintzelman, now at Alexandria, who distinguished himself and gained promotion in Mexico. The Colonel of the 18th is H. B. Carrington, for some time Adjutant-General of Ohio. Col. Canly of the 19th was brevetted twice for gallant conduct in Mexico.

In the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, the first is W. H. Emory of Maryland, who is appointed to the 3d Regiment of Cavalry. We cannot say that this appointment confers any honor on the Administration. A native of Maryland, Emory, being at the time stationed in the West, supposed that State would secede, and resigned. Finding that Maryland still remains in the Union he now changes his mind and desires pay and promotion. He should have neither. He has proved himself a traitor at heart, and should be treated accordingly. If such men are to be rewarded, why is not Twiggs made a Major-General?

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Artillery is Maj. S. W. Sherman, of the well known Sherman's Battery. He was brevetted Major at Buena Vista. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Infantry, is Edmund Schriver, lately a railroad treasurer at Saratoga, N. Y. He is a graduate of West Point, where he has been an instructor in tactics, and resigned his commission as captain in the 2d Artillery, in 1842. The 12th Infantry has for its Lieutenant-Colonel, our Col. Butterfield of the 12th Regiment N. Y. S. M., now serving at Washington. Lieut.-Col. S. Burbank of the 13th, has been an assistant instructor at West Point. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Reynolds of the 14th, was brevetted Captain at Monterey, and Major at Buena Vista, being then in the 3d Artillery. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sanderson of the 15th, on the other hand, has gained his honors as a pretty dubious Pennsylvania politician, having sold out the Republicans there in 1856, as would appear, losing nothing by the transaction. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th, is an officer of a different stamp. He was brevetted Captain at Contreras and Churubusko, and Major at Chapultepec.

Among the new Majors we recognize the names of Capts. Doubleday and Foster, both among the defenders of Fort Sumter; of the gallant Slemmer of Fort Pickens; of D. A. Ruckler, brevetted at Buena Vista; of W. H. Sidell, formerly of the 1st Artillery, and then a surveyor in this city, an engineer on the Croton Aqueduct, the Long Island Railroad, and the Erie Railroad, &c.; and of Clarence A. Seward of this city, a near relative of the Secretary of State.

Among those named as subaltern officers are Theodore Winthrop, killed at Great Bethel; George E. Waring, jr., now Major of the Garibaldi Guard, at Washington, and T. P. McElrath of this city, now a Lieutenant in Hawkins's Zouaves, at Fortress Monroe.

WISE CONVALESCENT.

When, a few weeks since, we heard from Ex-Gov. Wise, he was in the hands of his medical man, taking his pills and potions with a punctuality and perseverance which seem to have been rewarded; for his Excellency is now clothed at least, if not in his right mind, and is making speeches with all that lunatic force which has always, in the days of his bodily health and strength, characterized his eloquence. He took the field, in his finest fulgurant style, at Richmond, Va., on the 1st inst., though it is only lately through *The Charleston* (S. C.) *Courier* of the 6th inst. that he reaches us in red-hot report. He followed Jefferson Davis, and in the matter of fuss and fire, he floored that official completely. In pure, unmitigated and sublimely inventive mendacity we are inclined to think that Davis can give the Virginian any odds and then vanquish him; but in the art of saying nothing and of seeming to say a great deal, Wise is still unsurpassed, nay, unapproached by any living mortal. In this speech he is especially sanguinary; for he spouts a campaign through the whole of it, and puts us to the sword in a peroration. It is all "fire," "blood," "the Lord of "Hosts," "fiery baptism," "rivers of blood," and at the end of this, our inconsistent though brilliant orator adds: "Be in no haste—no "hurry and flurry." No flurry, quoth he!—that *from* a man who lives, and moves and has his being in a flurry—who is, so to speak an embodied flurry! No hurry—that *to* men who have precipitated this wicked war, because they knew that delay would be fatal to their criminal hopes! because they were afraid to give the Southern people an opportunity of thinking! because time would surely show them to be without other than imaginary injuries! No hurry and flurry? Why, without these, there would have been no Secession of Virginia at all. Flurry was the beginning of it, and hurry was its consummation! Both orators upon this occasion—both Davis and Wise—take it for granted that in some way Virginia has been dreadfully injured by the military movements of the Government in that State. They graciously permit us to fight, but insist upon themselves selecting the field, planning our campaigns, and directing all our movements. For example, Davis, who has made Virginia the battle-field quite as promptly as we have accepted it as such, says: "Upon every hill which now "overlooks Richmond, you have had, and will "continue to have, camps containing soldiers "from every State in the Confederacy; and to "its remotest limits every proud heart beats "high with indignation at the thought that the "*foot of the invader* has been set upon the soil "of old Virginia." That is to say: this Gen. Davis has trasported his forces, horses, foot-soldiers, and artillery to Virginia, to menace, and, if he can, to capture the Federal Capital, and when we meet him, nothing daunted, he tells the Virginians that *we* have invaded their State! There is an incoherence about this which can hardly be referred to the utmost possible saturation in whisky. We should have permitted the quiet concentration of one or two hundred thousand men upon this sacred soil of Virginia—we should have allowed Washington to fall an easy prey to the Confederate army—we should have gone on considering a hostile State as neutral, while she was forging weapons for our destruction; but as we did not do this, as we saw fit to meet the enemy upon his own soil, before he could by his presence pollute ours, we are invaders, we are mercenaries, we are assassins, and we are incendiaries. Why do not the fire-eaters of Virginia, instead of complaining, thank us for giving them so large a provision of their favorite diet? What would they have said of us, if we had kept quietly at home?

It is a blunder for a military man to boast. War is to a considerable extent a matter of fortune; and mere chance—something at least which military historians admit, although they may not be able exactly to define it—must always be considered. Gov. Wise says that he is "a civil soldier"—he is certainly not a soldier military enough to avoid saying: "Your true-blooded Yankee will "never stand still in the presence of cold steel." To this we can make no retort without falling into the same error; but we safely suggest that men are not likely to run from an enemy whom, of their own free will and mere motion, they have traveled several thousand miles to meet. And when our armies have already "extended "their folds"—we quote the Wise words—"around Virginia as does the anaconda around "his victim," we beg leave to suggest that the State has quite as good a chance of remaining a Victim as of becoming a Victor. "The tools to "him who can use them," said Napoleon; but when a man, when a State or an army has none, what is then to be done? Gov. Wise tells his soldiers to "get a spear—a lance. Manufac-"ture your blades from old iron, even though it "be the tires of your cart-wheels. Get a bit of "carriage-spring, and grind and burnish it in "the shape of a bowie-knife, and put it to any "sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ash, "hickory, or oak." This looks desperate. When Gov. Wise says, "Take a lesson from John "Brown!" when he condescends to say this, we think that a slightly milder style of boasting would be safer and more becoming.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America concluded their business on the 13th. The report of the Committee on the subject of our national troubles was presented. It expressed sentiments in support of the Government of the United States in its present struggle with rebellion. The Rev. Thomas C. Strong introduced a preamble questioning the legality of introducing the resolutions in the Synod, on account of their non-ecclesiastical character, and a motion to lay them on the table, and indefinitely postpone the discussion of the whole subject, brought out a very heated debate. The speeches were short, numerous, and spicy. The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost by a vote of 34 Yeas to 71 Nays, and the original motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Thus the Reformed Dutch Church has registered its testimony of loyalty to the Government. It was about the last of the great religious bodies to act upon the question, but not less important than any of the others, even although it has no churches south of Pennsylvania.

E. N. Riotte, the new Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, is a citizen of Texas, where his well-known Anti-Slavery views have heretofore prevented his taking that position before the public to which his talents and acquirements entitle him. He is well acquainted with the Spanish-American character, prejudices, and diplomacy, speaks the language familiarly, is an able jurist, and well versed in international law. What is more to the purpose at the present time, his integrity and the genuineness of his faith in the Republic and the Union have been tried as by fire.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

VICE-ADMIRAL SAUNDERS DUNDAS.

The death of the senior Naval Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty took place on June 3. The cause of death, it is said, was disease of the heart. Sir Richard was the second son of Robert Saunders Dundas, second Viscount Melville, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Huck-Saunders, M. D. On leaving Harrow School, at the age of 13, he entered the Royal Naval College; and in June, 1817, first went afloat as a volunteer on board the Ganymede, 26 guns, Captain the Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, brother of the late Earl Spencer, with whom, in that ship and the Owen Glendower, 42 guns, he served as midshipman on the Mediterranean and South American stations. Having obtained his rank as lieutenant, he was for some years actively employed; and in 1823 he was appointed commander of the Sparrowhawk, 18 guns, on the Halifax station, and in the Mediterranean, until he was posted. In 1825 he was appointed to the Volage, 28 guns, fitting out for South America. In the Spring of 1827 he was appointed to the Warspite, 76, in which ship, the first of her class that ever circumnavigated the earth, he returned to England from New-South Wales in the October following. After commanding the Belvidere, 42 guns, he was appointed to the Melville, 72 guns, and subsequently in that ship he bore a part in the opening scenes of the first war in China. While there he obtained the thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, in January, 1841; and was present with her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at a formal meeting held with the Chinese Commissioner. On the 26th of February following he took up his position in the most gallant style in the action which preceded the capture of the forts of the Bocca-Tigris, and for his gallantry on that occasion had his name most honorably mentioned in the Admiral's dispatches to the Admiralty. From 1829 to 1830 he was private secretary to his father, Viscount Melville, when First Lord of the Admiralty, and in January, 1845, on the late Earl of Haddington becoming First Lord, he assisted that nobleman in a similar capacity, until his Lordship's retirement in 1846. He was appointed Captain-Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard in 1851, and in December, 1852, was selected as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he held up to February, 1855, when he was appointed by the Board of Admiralty as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, in the room of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. In 1857 he again resumed his seat at the Admiralty Board, and has ever since continued attached to that department of the Government. In 1841 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in China, and in 1856 he was nominated a commander of that order of knighthood, after the close of the Russian war.

COUNT CAVOUR.

Camillo di Cavour, President of the Council and Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Sardinia, died on the 6th inst. He was born in Turin, July 14, 1809, and in early life he spent much time in England, becoming deeply interested in her men and system of government. In 1842 he returned to Italy and began the political career which made him so famous. With the crisis of 1847 both absolutism and government of all kinds were threatened with destruction. Cavour, a foe alike to anarchy and despotism, in conjunction with other prominent Italian liberals, now established *Il Risorgimento* (the Resurrection), a journal exponent of those principles to which he and his party have always been pledged. As the storm grew thicker he became the mouthpiece of all the moderate liberals, and was the first to proclaim Sardinia's great want—a Constitution. Cavour himself wrote to the King, strongly urging the necessity of that measure, and within a week afterward, Charles Albert granted it. Cavour entered the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies in 1849, and seated himself among the moderate opposition. Soon after the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was conferred upon him, to which, in 1851, was added that of Finance. In 1852 he became President of the Council, and with the exception of a short retirement in 1855, filled that place until his death. He added much to his reputation by opposing the Pope and the ultramontanists, and taking sides against Russia in the Crimean war. He signed the manifesto of Sardinia during this latter period, and was one of her two representatives at the Peace Congress of Paris in 1856. During the sittings of this Conference, he took occasion to protest against the continued occupation of the Pontificial States by foreign troops, and to represent the necessity of inducing the King of Naples to moderate his system of government. Not less famous did he become from the part he took in carrying through the Sardinian Parliament the measure for suppressing convents and monasteries, and secularizing their estates, which drew down upon him, and all who participated in the enactment and execution of this statute, the major excommunication of the Pope, and the hostility of a large portion of the Sardinian clergy and their supporters in Parliament. Despite the warm opposition of many powerful interests which his reforming tendencies offended, the Ministry of Count Cavour was sustained by the masses of the people. After the attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French (Jan. 14, 1858), Count Cavour acceded to the requests of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and proposed and carried through the Legislature an act in reference to political refugees and conspirators against the life of foreign sovereigns, which was denounced by the Democratic members of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The act conceded a special jury of 200, to be designated by the Mayor and Municipal Council of the town in which the Court of Appeal is established, for the trial of conspirators against foreign potentates. On the various questions which have arisen between the contracting parties concerning the construction of the European Treaty of Peace of 1856, and concerning the settlement of the Danubian Principalities, the Ministry of Count Cavour supported French views, and uniformly set themselves in opposition to the policy of Austria.

DEATH OF THE REV. EZRA STYLES ELY, D. D.—The Rev. Dr. Ely died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday forenoon. He was born in New-England on the 13th of June, 1786; he completed his 75th year on last Thursday. He was a son of the Rev. Zebulon Ely, an able and influential divine, who lived and labored long as a minister, at Lebanon Conn., where he died, in 1824. Dr. Ely entered the ministry in the Presbyterian Church at the early age of 18, and, with the exception of a few brief intervals, continued a zealous worker in his profession until about ten years ago, when he had an attack of paralysis, from which he has never, either mentally or physically, sufficiently recovered to resume his ministerial duties. During twenty-nine years of his life he ministered in Philadelphia. He was alike distinguished as a preacher, an editor, and an author. Of his published works, his Collateral Bible, or Key to the Holy Scriptures, published in 1828, and Memoirs of his Father, Zebulon Ely, are probably the best known.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS'S WILL.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Stephen A. Douglas, of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, in view of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death at such time as an all-wise Providence shall ordain, do hereby declare and subscribe the following as my will, which I desire all persons to respect after my death, to wit:

It is my will that my debts shall be paid out of any moneys which I may leave, and that so much of my property, real and personal, at the discretion of my executors, shall be sold as shall be necessary to pay all my debts.

It is also my will that after my said debts shall be paid, all the residue of my property, personal and real, shall be divided by my executors into two equal parts, and that one part thereof shall belong to my two children, Robert M. Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, and that the other part thereof—that is to say, one-half of all my property, real and personal, and of all moneys or debts due me—shall belong to, and is hereby declared to belong to, my dear and beloved wife, Adele Cutts Douglas.

It is also my will and positive direction that my said wife shall be and she is hereby declared to be, the sole guardian of my said children, and that she shall have the possession, control and education of them until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, knowing her to be the best person in the world to perform this sacred trust.

It is also my will that my said wife, Adele Cutts Douglas, and my friend and relative Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, be and they are hereby declared my executors to carry this will into effect, and to that end I do hereby waive all legal process and letters of administration, and dispense with any and all security on the part of my said executors, and direct that they may proceed and execute this will the same that I could do were I alive.

Having thus provided for all my worldly affairs, I commit my soul to God and ask the prayers of the good for His divine blessing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.
S. A. DOUGLAS. [Seal.]
In presence of S. C. BEBUAN, MARY G. BOYLE.

CODICIL ADDED JULY 30th, 1859.

Be it known that I, Stephen A. Douglas, do hereby add the following supplement to the above as my last will and testament, to wit: That in event my said wife shall have any child or children by me, whether born before or after my death, it is my will and direction that in the distribution of my estate, an amount of property shall at first be set apart and allotted to such child or children equal to the amount my other children will receive from their mother's estate, and that the residue of my property, after paying all just debts, shall be divided into two equal parts, and one of said parts shall belong to my said wife, to her sole use and benefit, and the other to my said children, born or to be born as aforesaid, in equal proportions, it being my wish and intention that each child should inherit an equal amount of property without reference to the estate from which it shall be derived.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the city of Washington, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1859.
S. A. DOUGLAS. [Seal.]
In presence of J. H. CLAY MUDD, ELLEN E. CUTTS.

FROM EUROPE.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Jeffrey, which left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here on Monday morning.

The Great Eastern arrived off the bar of the Mersey at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst., but as the tide was then falling, she did not cross the bar till 8 o'clock on the following morning, when she proceeded to her anchorage, which she reached in safety at about 10 a. m. Her first appearance at Liverpool created considerable sensation, and the docks and quays were crowded to see her pass up the river.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the 5th and Londonderry on the 7th, arrived at Father Point on Sunday, with three days' later dates. The intelligence thus communicated is the death of Count Cavour, who died on the 6th inst. In the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, the President announced this intelligence, amid the expression of profound grief on the part of the Assembly. He spoke on the great loss that Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Count Cavour.

Signor Rilez then said the Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning by suspending the sitting for three days. We are deeply afflicted by the misfortune that has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged, nor quit the paths we have hitherto followed. He whom we mourn for expressed in his last moments unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principles of unity and independence would finally triumph. We firmly hold this faith. Let us sincerely rally round the throne of a valiant and loyal prince, and we shall be then able to attain the ends to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near.

The Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies will be draped in mourning for twenty days. The Senate has taken the same resolution.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Herald* argues that Italian independence will be buried in Count Cavour's grave, and the peninsula become mere dependencies of France.

It is rumored that Garibaldi contemplates a visit to America in a month or two, if a war in Italy appears unlikely.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that the Government had no knoweledge of the Canadian Volunteer Regiment having tendered their services to the United States Government, and of course could not say what action should be taken.

Lord Stanley had given notice of his intention to ask what steps the Government had taken to prevent the violation of neutrality in the case of requirements of volunteers from Canada, who offered their services to the United States.

Five cases, containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank of New-York, and intended for the steamer Adriatic, were stopped at Galway, by the agent of the line refusing to let them pass.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a daughter.

Breadstuffs dull. Consols 87¾ @ 90, ex. div.

APPOINTMENTS.—John A. Dix has been appointed Major-General; John Pope of Illinois, Stephen A. Hurlbut of Illinois, and W. S. Rosecrans of Ohio, Brigadier-Generals; Philip Pendleton of Virginia Paymaster in the army. William G. Moore of Washington has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General under Quartermaster-General Meigs, with the rank of Captain. T. H. Rice has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall. The Hon. Anson Burlingame has been transferred to the China Mission, and Henry Winter Davis will probably be sent to Austria. Hy. M. Harmon of Albany has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Army in consideration of rendering valuable services to the Government. Col. Robt. Anderson has been promoted to a Brigadier-General. A. H. Reeder has declined the tender of a similar appointment. Wm Williams of Blair County, Penn., has been appointed Major in the regular army. Patton, late Commissary of the 7th Regiment, has been appointed Paymaster in the army. A younger son of Gen. Sumner has received a Second Lieutenancy. D. L. Eaton of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Land Office. The President has appointed Jos. L. Williams, formerly a Member of Congress from Tennessee, Associate Justice of Dakota Territory. Postmasters appointed: Belfast, Hiram Chase; Rockland, Miles C. Andrews; Saco, James M. Deering, all of Maine; Claremont, N. H., Chas. O. Eastman; Amherst, Mass., Lucius M. Boltwood.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860. By J. LEANDER BISHOP, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 643. Philadelphia: Edward Young & Co.

The results of extensive statistical investigations which are collected in this volume present a striking view of the development of American industry, from the commencement of the colonization of this country to the end of the last century. The annual product of manufactures in the United States, according to the census of 1850, amounted in the aggregate to more than $1,019,000,000, and the capital employed in them exceeded $550,000,000. It is the design of the author of the present work to trace this enormous increase of industrial enterprise to its humble beginnings in the first settlement of the colonies, and to follow it step by step to its luxuriant expansion in our own times. He appears to have performed his task, without shrinking at its magnitude and difficulty, and has produced a highly interesting record of facts which form an essential element in American history.

According to Dr. Bishop, glass-making was one of the earliest manufacturing attempts in this country. Soon after the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, artisans were sent to the colony for that purpose, and as early as 1608 a glass-house was erected in the neighboring woods, and the business was prosecuted with considerable success. A great facility to the manufacture was found in the abundance of fuel, and the demand for beads and other trinkets of glass, which were exchanged with the Indians for furs and peltry, brought a market for the productions within convenient distance. In Massachusetts, the manufacture was introduced at an early period, but the date cannot be precisely stated. The first attempt was at Braintree, where glass bottles were made, but the proprietor failed some time before the Revolution, and the house having burned down, was never rebuilt. In 1639, the manufacture was commenced at Salem, and as an encouragement to the enterprise the town granted "to the glass-men severall acres of ground adjoyning to their howses." The work was at first confined to bottles and other coarse descriptions of glass. The improvements made in the manufacture in Europe took place at a later date. Window glass was not in common use among the earlier colonists. Oiled paper, for some time, formed a cheap and convenient substitute. In a few years, however, the houses of the wealthy contained beneath their deeply-projecting roofs, two ample windows in each story, with white or stained rhombic-shaped glass, set in leaden frames, and opening on hinges, while each of the two sharp gables received another, affording abundant light to the interior of the dwelling. One or two attempts at the manufacture were also made in New-York and Philadelphia, but no great progress was effected before the Revolution. During the war, glass was exceedingly scarce. Lord Sheffield, writing in the year of the peace, remarks on this manufacture: "There is no article of glass in any part of Europe but the British which will answer in the American market. There are glass-works in Pennsylvania. Bad glass is made in New-Jersey for windows, but there is not any quantity of glass made in America as yet except bottles. Hitherto these manufactures have been carried on there by German workmen; a considerable glass manufacture at Boston failed several years ago. The want of flint in America will be always a great disadvantage in the manufacture of this article. There has been no earth yet discovered in America proper for making the pots used in the manufacture of glass. What has hitherto been used in America, at least in the Northern Provinces, for that purpose, has been imported from Great Britain."

Ship-building would naturally engage the attention of the colonists, among the earliest branches of industry. The first vessel constructed in this country was a Dutch yacht *called the Onrest, built by Captain Adriaen Block at Manhattan River in the year 1614.* She was a little craft of only 16 tuns burden, of 38 feet keel, 44 feet long, and 11½ feet wide. Small as she was, however, she played an important part in the exploration of the country. Captain Hendrikson in her discovered the Schuylkill River in August, 1616, and explored the whole coast from Nova-Scotia to the Capes of Virginia. The business was commenced in Plymouth within four years after the landing of the Pilgrims, although on a quite small scale. In 1624, a carpenter sent out by the Company "quickly built two very good and strong shallops, with a great and strong lighter; and had hewn timber for ketches (a much larger description of vessel), but this spoilt; for in the heat of the season," says Governor Bradford, "he falls into a fever and dies, to our great loss and sorrow." But the first vessel of any considerable size constructed there was a bark built by subscription in 1641. She was of fifty tuns burden, and cost about two hundred pounds. This was an undertaking "at that period of exigency and privation surpassing the equipment of a Canton or North-west ship with our means at the present day." In the Massachusetts colony, the Blessing of the Bay was built for Governor Winthrop in 1631. During the Summer of that year, soon after her launch on July 4, she made several coasting trips, and subsequently visited Long Island and Manhattan. She was probably the largest vessel that had yet floated on the waters of the Sound. Another vessel of sixty tuns, called the Rebecca, was built at Medford in 1633, and another of 120 tuns at Marblehead in 1636.

The first printing press in America was erected in Cambridge in 1638, and went into operation in the beginning of the next year, its first issue being the "Freeman's Oath." The next thing printed was an almanac for the year 1639 by "William Peirce Mariner," an English adventurer who had received from the Massachusetts colonists the sobriquet of "the Palinurus of our Seas." The same individual, by the by, made an early plunge into the slave-trade, exchanging in 1638 some Pequot Indians in the West Indies for negro slaves, whom he brought to Virginia. In 1640, the Bay State Psalm Book was printed at Cambridge, the first production of the American press in book form. This collection of the Psalms "newly turned into metre" met with extraordinary success. It is said to have passed through no fewer than seventy editions, in about one hundred and fourteen years, during which it maintained its popularity in England and America. The conductor of the primeval Cambridge press was named Stephen Day, but his blunders in punctuation and spelling gave no premonition of the consummate excellence which the typographic art has since attained in that famous town. He had an ugly habit of dividing monosyllables by a hyphen at the end of lines, and other technical abominations, which would make the blood of our Riverside printers run cold. Out of the limits of Massachusetts, the first printing press was erected by William Bradford, in Philadelphia, in the year 1686, where his son Andrew was carrying on the business on the arrival of Dr. Franklin in that city in 1723.

Our pious ancestors were thirsty souls, and had not the slightest inkling of the virtues of modern teetotalism. Wine and beer were among the early products of industry during the colonial period. The use of tea, coffee, and chocolate was almost unknown, even in England, and their place was supplied by fermented liquors. Among the outfits to Massachusetts in 1629, were four hundred weight of hops and forty-five tuns of beer. Soon after was sent a generous store of malt, which was converted into a more potent beverage than the "cup of faire spring water" which in 1623 was the best the Plymouth settlers could offer to their friends recently arrived from England. At that time they were obliged to use odd substitutes for their favorite fluid, according to the traditional rhymes:

If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must be content, and think it no fault,
For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins, and parsnips, and walnut chips.

The business of brewing seems to have been commenced soon after the settlement of Boston. In November 1637, the "Great and General Court," for the protection of common brewers, who already constituted a trade, ordered that "No person shall browe any beare, or malt, or other drinke, or sell in gross or by retaile, but only such as shall be licensed by this Courte, on paine of £100; and whereas Capt. Sedgwick hath before this time set up a brewe-house at his greate charge, and very comodious for this part of the countrey, hee is freely licensed to browe beare to sell according to the size before licensed dureing the pleasure of the Courte." The "size" was before ordered to be not stronger than could be sold at eight shillings the barrel, under penalty of £20. This seems to be the earliest mention of a brew-house in the Colonies. Ten years later, however, they had six public brew-houses in Virginia.

Among the trades in New England, at the same date, mentioned as having "fallen into their ranks and places to their great advantage," are "brewers, besides divers sorts of shopkeepers, and some who have a mystery beyond others, as have the vintners." In 1641, John Appleton, one of the first settles at Watertown, Massachusetts, who was frequently elected a representative to the General Court, and was distinguished by the respectable title of "Mr.," received permission to set up a malt-house in that place. He is said also to have been a cultivator of hops. Samuel Livermore followed the same business there in 1667. Many years elapsed, in some parts of the country, before barley was raised in sufficient quantity for the production of malt and Beer, and a considerable importation of malt annually took place for the use of the brewers. This was subject, in Massachusetts, to a duty on importation. Whether an increased supply of the article was deemed important, or the domestic manufacture of it had diminished the profits, the principal importers of malt, and other merchants of Boston, in 1655, petitioned the Assembly for a reduction or a repeal of the tariff, as "piuditiall to this comonwelth and also a discuridgmt to marchants." One of the petitions of those early Boston advocates of free trade in the handwriting of Thomas Broughton, and signed only by him and Robert Pateshall, represents that "the well-known advantage accrueing by freedome of ports and hindrance of trade proportionally according to largeness of customs imposed, that this seeming good may not bring upon this countrey a reall evell, and from customs upon one thing grow to custome on another, till, step by step, under specious pretences, we are insensible brought under taxes for everything, as the woful experience of other nations well known unto us showeth," therefore "for the good of the present, and to prevent this evell in future ages, we are become your humble petitioners to remove the customs upon malt, that after ages may remind you as fathers of their freedome, and the present may bow before you for their experience of your care of theire wellfare," &c. Ten years before this, the Brewers of New Amsterdam, with whom New England had now held commercial intercourse for over thirty years, had vigorously resisted a tax on malt, justifying their recusancy on the ground that the taxed were not represented in the enactment of the law. These examples show how early manifested was the spirit of resistance to every form of taxation, and the "specious pretences" of indirect subsidies levied through the customs were clearly seen. They little apprehended, while deprecating *so dangerous a precedent, that a persistent opposition to taxation would become the ostensible cause of a dismemberment of the empire. This first free-trade movement,* however, seems not to have been successful, as the Court, instead of repealing the duty, merely referred the petitioners to a former order of the Court on the subject.

In the year 1663, the younger Winthrop of Connecticut commenced a series of experiments in the manufacture of beer from Indian corn, a custom which had prevailed in America from an early date. In the description of New-Sweden by Campanius, a passage is cited from Sir Richard Grenville's relation of his voyage to Virginia in 1585, in which he states that "the English have prepared maize in the same manner as corn, and have brewed with it a kind of small beer." He gives also the testimony of Peter Lindstrom, an engineer of New-Sweden, about the year 1684, who remarks that "maize or Indian corn grows there of various colors, white, red, blue, brown, yellow, and pied; out of which and yellow maize they make bread, but the blue, brown, black, and pied, is brewed into beer which is very strong, but not remarkably clear." The women, he says, "brewed excellent drink as in Sweden," and a very cooling beverage was made from water-melons.

The price at which the best quality of Beer was sold in New-England, in 1667, was 1½d. per quart. The General Court had previously ordered that Beer should be made with four bushels of good barley malt at least to a hogshead, and that it should not be sold above 2d. the quart. It was now ordered that Beer should be made only of good barley malt, without "any mixture of molasses, coarse sugar, or other materials instead of mault, on penalty of five pounds for every offence." The prices of Barley, Barley-malt, and Rye were fixed for that year at 4/ the bushel; wheat, at 5/, and Indian corn, at 2/8d. the bushel. The value of silver was then about 6/8d. sterling the ounce.

In May, 1673, the Court, taking into serious consideration "the necessity of upholding the staple commodities of this country, for supply and support of the inhabitants thereof, and finding, by experience, the bringing of malt, *which is a principal commodity* of this country, from foreign parts, to be exceedingly prejudicial to the inhabitants of this Colony," imposed a duty of 6d. a bushel on malt imported from Europe, in addition to the rate of one penny previously laid. The protectionists appear to have been still the most numerous class in the Assembly.

The shipping business of Boston, and several other of the maritime towns of New-England, promoted the manufacture of Beer, which, in Colonial times, was always a considerable item in the provisioning of vessels. Beer and distilled spirits were made and exported from these parts early in the last century. It was sent to the West Indies, Newfoundland, and other of the continental Colonies. Among the imports of the Island of Barbadoes, with which the Colonies had much trade, in the first eight weeks of the year 1731, are mentioned seventy-five tuns of Beer and Ale; one hundred and fifty casks, mostly hogsheads, of bottled Beer and Ale, and nine and a half tuns of Cider, much of which was probably from the continental ports. The Assembly of Rhode Island, during the year, passed an Act, levying a duty on Strong Beer, Ale, etc., imported into that Colony from neighboring governments. New-York and Pennsylvania, as well as Massachusetts, at this time, were exporting beer to that and other provinces, as well as to foreign ports.

The enormous importations of Molasses from the Sugar Colonies, and the extensive distillations of rum from it, in which business Rhode Island was very active, interfered with the less harmful business of Malting and Brewing. A high prohibitive duty upon molasses was consequently recommended about this time as a desirable measure. The Province raised and exported barley in considerable quantity. It produced at a later period very superior cider for exportation.

Connecticut was also celebrated for the amount and quality of its cider, and at Middleton, a few years after the peace, porter was made at an extensive brewery, which was considered equal to London porter. A small village near Boston, of forty houses, made, in 1721, nearly 3,000 barrels of cider. Some of the western counties also produced much cider.

The Dutch settlers in New-York soon introduced the manufacture of the beverage which was indigenous to Holland as well as to Germany. In 1633, a brewery was erected on the north side of what is now Bridge street, between Broad and Whitehall. From that time, the town continued well supplied with the national drink. "The distillation of brandy commenced there as early as 1640, which was probably the first instance of that manufacture in the Colonies. In the following year, drunkenness had become so alarmingly prevalent that, to abate the disorders arising from it, and to secure a better observance of the Sabbath, the municipal authorities of the town, in April of that year, prohibited the tapping of beer during divine service, or after 10 o'clock at night, under a penalty of twenty-five guilders, or ten dollars, for each offense, beside the forfeiture of the beer for the use of the 'Schout Fiscaal,' or Attorney-General. The offender was not allowed to tap beer again for three months. The preamble to this early ordinance for restraining the sale of spirituous liquor shows the sense then entertained of the magnitude of an evil which still baffles the wisdom of the successors of the Burgomasters and Schepens of that day. 'Whereas,' they say, 'complaints are made that some of our inhabitants have commenced to tap beer during divine service and use a small kind of measure, which is in contempt of our religion, *and must ruin the State*, &c.' The first tavern on the Island for the accommodation of strangers, of whom there were many already from New-England, was erected in 1642 near the head of Coenties Slip."

Several of the first brewers in New-Amsterdam were men of "property and standing" in the community, and filled some of the highest civic offices. Their establishments were chiefly situated in the vicinity of the fort, within which the first brewery was built. The street occupied by them was called the "Brouwer Straat," or the Brewers' street, and corresponded with the present Stone street, between Broad and Whitehall. Among the principal brewers in this locality were several names which have since become familiar in the social and business circles of New-York, as De Forest, Van Cortlandt, Bayard, Beekman, and others.

In New-Jersey, barley was very early raised in quantities sufficient for exportation. The manufacture of beer, however, was not introduced until a later period. At first the trades were followed but by few persons. As an inducement to emigrants, it was represented that laborers had not above one-third the work to do that was required in England, while they fared much better, living on beef, pork, bacon, pudding, milk, butter, with good beer and cider for drink. The cider of New-Jersey in colonial times was said to be the best in the world. Large quantities of it are mentioned as the produce of the province, of which, that made at "one town called Newark," surpassed in quality the cider of New-England. At Burlington, brew-houses and malt-houses are mentioned as early as 1698.

The Swedes, who were the first permanent settlers in Pennsylvania and Delaware, made tea from the sassafras and beer and brandy from the persimmon. They also brewed beer, as already stated, from Indian corn. The Dutch had several breweries in the settlement about the year 1662. Attached to the splendid mansion house of William Penn, at his manor in Bucks County, was a malt-house, brew-house, and bakery, all under one roof. Three or four spacious malt-houses, and as many brew-houses, are spoken of in Philadelphia in 1698. The beer was in more esteem and commanded a higher price than English beer. The reputation of Philadelphia malt liquors was thus early established. But several circumst[illegible] beverages in the colonies. Malting was not generally conducted as a separate business, as in Europe. The household brewing of small beer was consequently not favored, and the taste for such liquors was not formed. The heat of the summers, with the high price of bottles, was another impediment to the manufacture, particularly for exportation. Large quantities of vinous liquors of a pleasant flavor were made in families from native fruits. Cider, perry, apple and peach brandy, and currant wine, were abundant. Delicious metheglin and mead were made from honey; molasses and spruce beer were common; spirits were distilled from molasses and grain, beside the extensive importations of rum, brandy, and wine from the West Indies and Europe. The popular taste was thus formed for those beverages rather than for malt liquors. Pale ale and porter were first made in this country about the year 1774.

The attention of the New-England colonists was turned to the manufacture of linen and woolen cloth for family use by the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply from England. In the year 1640, the General Court of Massachusetts offered a bounty of threepence on every shilling's worth of linen, woolen, and cotton cloth, "according to its valewation for the incuragment of the manifacture." "In apprehension of the scarcity of clothing likely to be experienced during the next winter, the General Court of Massachusetts, in June, 1641, following the award of premiums for linen, directed, as a means of present supply 'till *cotton* may bee had,' that wild hemp should be gathered and improved. The heads of families were to be instructed in the method of gathering and using this article 'growing all over the country,' which the natives employed for various purposes, as for making clothing, nets, mats, lines, &c. From them, the people first learned the use of this material. It was further 'desired and expected that all masters of families should see that their children and servants should bee industriously implied, so as the mornings and evenings and other seasons may not bee lost, as formerly they have beene, but that the honest and profitable custome of England may be practiced amongst us; so as all hands may be implied for the working of hemp and flaxe and other needful things for clothing, without abridging any such servants of their dowe times for foode and rest and other needful refreshings.'"

In respect to wearing apparel, the first settlers of America were not above receiving useful hints from their barbarous neighbors. The principal clothing of the Indians, before they became acquainted with the woolens of Europe, was the furs and skins of wild animals. Elk and deer skins especially were highly prized for that purpose, being converted into good untanned leather, which, according to an early emigrant, they made "soft and plume, and as white as milk." They were worn in cold weather with the hair next the person." The colonists made much use of these materials. They were well suited to the severity of the climate, and their rugged mode of life. Even in their native country, they had been accustomed to similar clothing, for, in England at that day, leather, dressed as buff and in other styles, was much worn. The plainness of their tastes would give the preference to this fashion over the velvets, silks, and laces of England. These homely materials continued in vogue until after the war of independence. They were the usual style of the camp, and gave the name of "Buckskins" to the American soldiery. "But, surely," says a quaint old writer, speaking of New-Albion, in 1649, "we may easily grow rich if we will buy no clothes, for a good weaver brought hither will make us of our flaxe nine sorts of Linens, tufted Hollands, velures, velvets, Tuftaffetaes and Plushes, and for winter a good Glover, with some onely of our own elk skins maketh the best buffe coats; our own stag and deer skins make best gentile and soldiers' clothes, fittest for our woods; a doeskin breeches with the fur inside in our short winter is better than two broadcloths and warmer, so we need no English Cloths."

The cloth made in America prior to the revolution consisted almost exclusively of the stout and coarser kinds of mixed fabrics into which linen or hempen thread largely entered as a material. Cotton was imported in small quantities chiefly from Barbadoes, but occasionally from Smyrna, and was made into fustians and other stuffs with linen thread. The linens made at that time were usually of a very coarse texture. The kerseys, linsey-woolseys, serges, and druggets, consisted of wool variously combined with flax or tow, and formed the outer clothing of a large part of the population during the colder seasons. Hempen cloth and linen of different degrees of fineness from the coarsest tow cloth to the finest Holland, constituted the principal wearing apparel at other times. The material was mostly grown upon the homestead; the breaking and hackling were done by the men; while the carding, spinning, weaving, bleaching, and dyeing were performed by their wives and daughters. The beauty and abundance of the stores of household linen were the pride of all thrifty families. "The dress of apprentices and laborers, early in the last century, almost invariably comprised shirts of this home manufactured 'Ozenbrig,' made of hemp or flax, and varying in price from one to one shilling and sixpence per yard, and vests and breeches of the same, or of coarse tow-cloth. Coats, or doublets, and breeches of leather, or enduring buckskin, and coats also of kersey, drugget, duroy, frieze, etc.; felt hats, coarse leather shoes, with brass buckles, and often wooden heels; and coarse yarn or worsted stockings, were the common outer habiliments of that class, and were principally of home manufacture. The distinctions of rank were pretty clearly defined, and the dress of the middle and wealthier classes corresponded to the tastes and abilities of each."

During the war of the revolution, the scarcity of clothing, especially of woolens suitable for the use of the army, as is well known, was a source of great embarrassment to the commissariat and of distress to the soldiers. In Nov., 1775, Congress resolved "that clothing be provided for the army by the continent, to be paid for by stopping 1⅔ dollars per month out of the soldier's pay; that as much as possible of the cloth be dyed brown, the distinction of the regiments to be made in the facings; and that a man who brought into the camp a good new blanket should be allowed two dollars therefor, and be at liberty to take it away after the campaign." In June, 1776, each Colony was [illegible] "to furnish a suit of clothes—of which the waistcoat and breeches might be of deer leather, if to be had on reasonable terms, a blanket, felt hat, two shirts, two pair hose, and two pair shoes for each soldier in the army, to be paid for by Congress. In July the commissary was granted a quantity of gunpowder with which to purchase deer-skins for breeches; and the secret committee was directed to fall upon ways and means of procuring a further supply of deer-skins for the like purpose from Georgia and South Carolina. At the same time, John Griffith, 'an experienced artificer in making and dressing fullers' shears,' was, on the petition of the inhabitants of Chester County, Pennsylvania, released from service and ordered to return home to follow his trade. Toward the end of the year, General Washington was desired to order agents to be sent into each State to buy up linens and other clothing and tent-cloth. But notwithstanding orders had been issued in the beginning of the year to import considerable quantities of woolens and other cloth from Europe, and Philadelphia was twice called upon to furnish blankets, which were not to be purchased in the stores, and even to sell its awnings for tents, of which there was scarcely one in the army, the sufferings of the troops during the winter were extreme. A large proportion of the clothing of the soldiers was linen, which was a poor defense against the rigors of a winter campaign. The deficiency of woolen materials in the manufactures of the country was apparent in the contributions for the army. The Commissioners in France were directed, in the beginning of the next year, to make purchases of suitable clothing and blankets, and each State was assessed for a supply of blankets. In September, the Executive Council of Pennsylvania was advised to take possession of any linens, blankets or other woolens found in the stores and warehouses, and give certificates of their value."

Various other branches of American industry down to the period of the revolution, are treated in a lucid and instructive manner; the author has evidently collected an enormous mass of materials; and he shows singular conscientiousness and good judgment in the use to which he has applied them in the compilation of his work. We notice in passing several discrepancies in unimportant dates, the orthography of proper names is not always uniform, and an occasional diffuseness of style impedes the progress of the narrative. Minute criticism would doubtless be able to detect errors of statement and inference, from which a work of this kind is never free; but its value as a book of reference is unquestionable, and we trust it may find such a reception from the public as to encourage the author in its completion. The history of American manufactures from the close of the last century to the present time is promised in a subsequent volume.

—General Joe Lane met with an accident. He shot himself near his residence in Douglas County, Oregon, the ball entering the lower part of the breast, and coming out at the shoulder. The wound is serious.

—Henry C. Fisher, long a prominent and successful merchant in Brattleboro, instantly fell dead in his room at the Brattleboro House, on Thursday morning just after eating his breakfast in usual health.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, the Special Correspondent of *The London Times.*

FACTS AND OPINIONS AT THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground, the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to re-open them I must get further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on in the North, and it is almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them. The people of the South at last are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the Secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone," and they declare that they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is there are even in the compact and united South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of one or other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that, as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of General Bragg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the conflict, and when they have organized their forces, they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line. They are at present strong enough, they suppose, in their domestic resources, and in the difficulties presented to a hostile force by the nature of the country, to bid defiance to invasion, or, at all events, to inflict a very severe chastisement on the invaders, and their excited manner of speech so acts upon their minds that they begin to think they can defy, not merely the United States, but the world. Thus it is that they declare they never can be conquered, that they will die to a man, woman, and child first, and that if 50,000, or any number of thousands, of Black Republicans get 100 miles into Virginia, not one man of them shall ever get out alive. Behind all this talk, however, there is immense energy, great resolution, and fixed principles of action. Their strategy consists in keeping quiet till they have their troops well in hand, in such numbers and discipline as shall give them fair grounds for expecting success in any campaign with the United States troops. They are preparing with vigor to render the descent of the Mississippi impossible, by erecting batteries on the commanding levees or embankments which hem in its waters for upward of 800 miles of bank, and they are occupying, as far as they can, all the strategical points of attack or defense within their borders. When everything is ready, it is not improbable that Mr. Jefferson Davis will take command of the army, for he is reported to have a high ambition to acquire reputation as a General, and in virtue of his office he is Generalissimo of the Armies of the Confederate States. It will be remarked that this plan rests on the assumption that the United States cannot or will not wage an offensive war, or obtain any success in their attempts to recover the forts and other property of the Federal Government. They firmly believe the war will not last a year, and that 1862 will behold a victorious, compact, slaveholding Confederate Power of fifteen States under a strong Government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it. I now but repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irresistible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free-trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation they will interdict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Commercially, and politically, and militarily, [illegible] made up their minds, and never was there such confidence [illegible] as they [illegible] exhibited by any [illegible] their destiny. Listen to their programme.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject, master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offense punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines, and even the penalty of death, are enumerated, to send cotton into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the mill-owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, as I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent, and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of ⅛th of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes. I make these bare statements, and I leave to political economists the discussion of the question which may and will arise out of the acts of the Confederate States. The Southerners argue that by breaking from their unnatural alliance with the North they will save upward of $47,000,000, or nearly £10,000,000 sterling annually. The estimated value of the annual cotton crop is $200,000,000. On this the North formerly made at least $10,000,000, by advances, interest and exchanges, which in all came to fully five per cent on the whole of the crop. Again, the tariff to raise revenue sufficient for the maintenance of the Government of the Southern Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the United States. The Confederate States propose to have a tariff which will be about 12½ per cent on imports, which will yield $25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per cent, and as the South took from the North $70,000,000 worth of manufactured goods and produce, they contribute, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent and 12½ per cent (17½ per ct.), which amounts to $37,000,000, which, added to the saving on commissions, exchanges, advances, &c., makes up the good round sum which I have put down higher up. The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have "kept the North going" by the prices they have paid for the protected articles of their manufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manchester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dudley, to Paris, to Lyons, to Bordeaux, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste and luxury, the tempting baits of new and eager and hungry markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deductions on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assuming that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Lowell the 600,000 bales of cotton which she usually consumes. One great fact, however, is unquestionable—the Government has in its hands the souls, the wealth, and the hearts of the people. They will give anything—money, labor, life itself—to carry out their theories. "Sir," said an ex-Governor of this State to me to-day, "sooner than submit to the North, we will all become subject to Great Britain again." The same gentleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton crop every year as a free-will offering. In his instance his gift is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £5,000 per annum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patriotism" and devotion. The ladies are all making sandbags, cartridges, and uniforms, and, if possible, they are more fierce than the men. The time for mediation is past, if it ever were at hand or present at all; and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of [illegible]botomization which are supposed to secure [illegible] repose.

There was no intelligence of much [illegible]st on Sunday, [illegible] there is a general belief that Arkansas and Missouri will send in their adhesion to the Confederacy this week, and the Commissioners from Virginia are hourly expected. The attitude of that State, however, gives rise to apprehensions lest there may be a division of her strength, and any aggression on her territories by the Federal Government, such as that contemplated in taking possession of Alexandria, would be hailed by the Montgomery Government with sincere joy, as it would, they think, move the State to more rapid action and decision.

Montgomery is on an undulating plain, and covers ground large enough for a city of 200,000 inhabitants, but its population is only 12,000. Indeed, the politicians here appear to dislike large cities, but the city designers certainly propose to take them if they come. There is a large negro population, and a considerable number of a color which forces me to doubt the evidences of my senses rather than the statements made to me by some of my friends that the planters respect the character of parent in their moral relations merely with the negro race. A waiter at the hotel—a tall, handsome young fellow, with the least tinge of color in his cheek, not as dark as the majority of Spaniards or Italians—astonished me in my ignorance to-day when, in reply to a question asked by one of our party, in consequence of a discussion on the point, he informed me he "was a slave." The man, as he said so, looked confused; his manner altered. He had been talking familiarly to us, but the moment he replied, "I am a slave, Sir," his loquacity disappeared, and he walked hurriedly and in silence out of the room. The River Alabama, on which the city rests, is a wide, deep stream, now a quarter of a mile in breadth, with a current of four miles an hour. It is navigable to Mobile, upward of 400 miles, and steamers ascend its waters for many miles beyond this into the interior. The country around is well wooded, and is richly cultivated in broad fields of cotton and Indian corn, but the neighborhood is not healthy, and deadly fevers are said to prevail at certain seasons of the year. There is not much animation in the streets, except when "there is a difficulty among the citizens," or in the eternal noise of the hotel steps and bars. I was told this morning by the hotel keeper that I was probably the only person in the house, or about it, who had not loaded revolvers in his pockets, and one is aware occasionally of an unnatural rigidity scarcely attributable to the osseous structure in the persons of those who pass one in the crowded passages.

MONDAY, May 6.—To-day I visited the Capitol, where the Provisional Congress is sitting. On leaving the hotel, which is like a small Willard's, so far as the crowd in the hall is concerned, my attention was attracted to a group of people to whom a man was holding forth in energetic sentences. The day was hot, but I pushed near to the spot, for I like to hear a stump speech, or to pick up a stray morsel of divinity in the *via sacra* of strange cities, and it appeared as though the speaker was delivering an oration or a sermon. The crowd was small. Three or four idle men in rough, homespun, makeshift uniforms, leaned against the iron rails inclosing a small pond of foul, green-looking water, surrounded by brick-work, which decorates the space in front of the Exchange Hotel. The speaker stood on an empty deal packing-case. A man in a cart was listening with a lack-luster eye to the address. Some three or four others, in a sort of vehicle which might either be a hearse or a piano-van, had also drawn up for the benefit of the address. Five or six other men, in long black coats and high hats, some whittling sticks, and chewing tobacco, and discharging streams of discolored saliva, completed the group. "N i n e h' hun' nerd and fifty dollars! Only nine h-hun nerd and fifty dollars offered for him," exclaimed the man, in the tone of injured dignity, remonstrance, and surprise, which can be insinuated by all true auctioneers into the dryest numerical statements. "Will *no one* make any advance on nine hundred and fifty dollars?" A man near me opened his mouth, spat, and said, "Twenty-five." "Only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars offered for him. Why, at's radaklous—only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars! Will no one," &c. Beside the orator auctioneer stood a stout young man of five-and-twenty years of age, with a bundle in his hand. He was a muscular fellow, broad-shouldered, narrow flanked, but rather small in stature; he had on a broad, greasy, old wide-awake, a blue jacket, a coarse cotton shirt, loose and rather ragged trowsers, and broken shoes. The expression of his face was heavy and sad, but it was by no means disagreeable, in spite of his thick lips, broad nostrils, and high cheek bones. On his head was wool instead of hair. I am neither sentimentalist nor Black Republican, nor negro-worshiper, but I confess the sight caused a strange thrill through my heart. I tried in vain to make myself familiar with the fact that I could, for the sum of $975, become as absolutely the owner of that mass of blood, bones, sinew, flesh, and brains as of the horse which stood by my side. There was no sophistry which could persuade me the man was not a man—he was, indeed, by no means my brother, but assuredly he was a fellow creature. I have seen slave markets in the East, but somehow or other the Orientalism of the scene cast a coloring over the nature of the sales there which deprived them of the disagreeable harshness and matter-of-fact character of the transaction before me. For Turk, or Smyrniote, or Egyptian to buy and sell slaves seemed rather suited to the eternal fitness of things than to otherwise. The turbaned, shawled, loose-trowsered, pipe-smoking merchants speaking an unknown tongue looked as if they were engaged in a legitimate business. One knew that their slaves would not be condemned to any very hard labor, and that they would be in some sort the inmates of the family and members of it. Here it grated on my ear to listen to the familiar tones of the English tongue as the medium by which the transfer was effected, and it was painful to see decent-looking men in European garb engaged in the work before me. Perchance these impressions may wear off, for I meet many English people who are the most strenuous advocates of the slave system, although it is true that their perceptions may be quickened to recognize its Beauties by their participation in the profits. The negro was sold to one of the bystanders, and walked off with his bundle God knows where. "Niggers is cheap" was the only remark of the bystanders. I continued my walk up a long, wide, straight street, or, more properly, an unpaved sandy road, lined with wooden houses on each side, and with trees by the side of the footpath. The lower of the two stories is generally used as a shop, mostly of the miscellaneous store kind, in which all sorts of articles are to be had if there is any money to pay for them; and, in the present case, if any faith is to be attached to the conspicuous notices in the windows, credit is of no credit, and the only thing that can be accepted in exchange for the goods is "cash." At the end of this long street, on a moderate eminence, stands a whitewashed or painted edifice, with a gaunt, lean portico, supported on lofty lanky pillars, and surmounted by a subdued and dejected-looking little cupola. Passing an unkempt lawn, through a very shabby little gateway in a brick frame, and we ascend a flight of steps into a hall, from which a double staircase conducts us to the vestibule of the Chamber. Anything much more offensive to the eye cannot well be imagined than the floor and stairs. They are stained deeply by tobacco juice, which has left its marks on the white stone steps and on the base of the pillars outside. In the hall which we have entered there are two tables, covered with hams, oranges, bread and fruits, for the refreshment of members and visitors, over which two sable goddesses, in portentous crinoline, preside. The door of the chamber is open, and we are introduced into a lofty, well-lighted and commodious apartment, in which the Congress of the Confederate States holds its deliberations. A gallery runs half round the room, and is half-filled with visitors—country cousins, and farmers of cotton and maize, and, haply, seekers of places great or small. A light and low semi-circular screen separates the body of the house, where the members sit, from the space under the gallery, which is appropriated to ladies and visitors. The clerk sits at a desk above this table, and on a platform behind him are the desk and chair of the presiding officer or Speaker of the Congress. Over his head hangs the unfailing portrait of Washington, and a small engraving, in a black frame, of a gentleman unknown to me. Seated in the midst of them, at a Senator's desk, I was permitted to "assist," in the French sense, at the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. Howell Cobb took the chair, and a white-headed clergyman was called upon to say prayers, which he did, upstanding, with outstretched hands and closed eyes, by the side of the Speaker. The prayer was long and sulphureous. One more pregnant with gunpowder I never heard, nor could aught like it have been heard since,

"Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick."

The Rev. gentleman prayed that the Almighty might be pleased to inflict on the arms of the United States such a defeat that it might be the example of signal punishment for ever—that this President might be blessed, and that the other President might be the other thing—that the gallant, devoted young soldiers who were fighting for their country might not suffer from exposure to the weather or from the bullets of their enemies; and that the base mercenaries who were fighting on the other side might come to sure and swift destruction, and so on. [illegible]ere geographical expressions? Are right and wrong [illegible] The prayer was [illegible] last, and the House proceeded to business. As [illegible] each State has several delegates, [illegible] only entitled to one vote on a strict division, in Congress this way some curious decisions may be arrived at, as the smallest State is equal to the largest. The majority of the Florida representatives may neutralize a vote of all the Georgia representatives. For example, Georgia has ten delegates; Florida has only three. The vote of Florida, however, is determined by the action of any two of its three representatives, and these two may, on a division, throw the one State vote into the scale against that of Georgia, for which ten members are agreed. The *Congress* transacts all its business in secret session, and finds it a very agreeable and commendable way of *doing* it. Thus, to-day, for example, after the presentation of a few unimportant motions and papers, the Speaker rapped his desk, and announced that the House would go into secret session, and that all who were not members should leave.

As I was returning to the hotel there was another small crowd at the fountain. Another auctioneer, a fat, flabby, perspiring, puffy man, was trying to sell a negro girl who stood on the deal-box beside him. She was dressed pretty much like a London servant girl of the lower order out of place, except that her shoes were shreds of leather patches, and her bonnet would have scarce passed muster in the New Cut. She, too, had a little bundle in her hand, and looked out at the buyers from a pair of large sad eyes. "Niggers were cheap;" still here was this young woman going for an upset price of $610, but no one would bid, and the auctioneer, after vain attempts to raise the price and excite competition, said, "Not sold to-day, Sally; you may get down."

TUESDAY, May 7.—The newspapers contain the text of the declaration of a state of war on the part of President Davis, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, &c. But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-England, from the whalers of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters of marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guaranties! This statement I make on the very highest authority. I leave it to you to deal with the facts.

To-day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet, and to be introduced to the President of the Confederate States of America. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours. The President was engaged with some gentleman when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered into conversation with me for some time on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the middle hight, and of erect, soldierlike bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well-defined, but the face is thin and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is apparently blind, the other is dark, piercing, and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray Summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order for the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military posts who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary of War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were Gen. Beauregard and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was, perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-Yard, and had actually occupied Alexandria. On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney-General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters of marque. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business.

On my way back from the State Department I saw a very fine company of infantry and three field pieces, with about 120 artillerymen, on their march to the railway station for Virginia. The men were all well equipped, but there were no ammunition wagons for the guns, and the transport consisted solely of a few country carts drawn by poor horses, out of condition. There is no lack of muscle and will among the men. The troops which I see here are quite fit to march and fight as far as their *personnel* is concerned, and there is no people in the world so crazy with military madness. The very children in the streets ape the air of soldiers, carry little flags, and wear cockades as they strut in the highways, and mothers and fathers feed the fever by dressing them up as Zouaves or Chasseurs.

Mrs. Davis had a small levee to-day in right of her position as wife of the President. Several ladies there probably looked forward to the time when their States might secede from the new Confederation, and afford them the pleasure of holding a reception. Why not Presidents of the State of Georgia, or Alabama? Why not King of South Carolina, or Emperor of Florida? Soldiers of fortune! make your game! Gentlemen [illegible], the ball is rolling. There is, to be sure, a storm gathering at the North, but it cannot hurt you, and already there are *condottieri* from all parts of the world flocking to your aid, who will eat your Southern beeves the last of all.

One word more as to a fleet. The English owners of several large steamers are already in correspondence with Government here for the purchase of their vessels. The intelligence which had reached the Government that their Commissioners have gone on to Paris is regarded as unfavorable to their claims, and as a proof that as yet England is not disposed to recognize them. It is amusing to hear the tone used on both sides toward Great Britain. Both are most anxious for her countenance and support, although the North blusters rather more about its independence than the South, which professes a warm regard for the mother country. "But," say the North, "if Great Britain recognizes the South, we shall certainly look on it as a declaration of war." "And," say the South, "if Great Britain does not recognize our privateers' flag, we shall regard it as proof of hostility and of alliance with the enemy." The Government at Washington seeks to obtain promises from Lord Lyons that our Government will not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time refuses any guaranties in reference to the rights of neutrals. The blockade of the Southern ports would not occasion us any great inconvenience at present, because the cotton-loading season is over; but if it be enforced in October, there is a prospect of very serious and embarrassing questions arising in reference to the rights of neutrals, treaty obligations with the United States Government, the trade and commerce of England, and the law of blockade in reference to the distinctions to be drawn between measures of war and means of annoyance.

As I write the guns in front of the State Department are firing a salute, and each report marks a State of the Confederacy. They are now ten, as Arkansas and Tennessee are now out of the Union.

AN OBSERVER IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1861.

A day or two after the date of my letter of April 20, from Richmond, Va., I was arrested in the country near that city, on suspicion of being an emissary of the U. S. Government at Washington. Having had the precaution, on the commencement of hostilities, to divest myself of all papers and effects, as I supposed, of a dangerous character in the latitude I was in, I felt quite safe on my arrest, and anticipated but a few moments' detention. But I confess I had reckoned without my host, and was not aware of the storm that was gathering around me. It is true that I had sounded the hollowness of boasted "Virginia hospitality," and had found out the rottenness of Virginia "chivalry," but I had not yet fully learned the brutality of the Virginia people at large, nor the utter fiendishness of a Virginia mob. I was guilty of an act the inconvenience of which I had already experienced, but the unpardonable sin of which, at that particular time and place, I had not yet fully realized. I was from the North—a Northerner! On being interrogated, I stated, as usual, that I was from Washington City, and papers upon my person showed this fact, and further (a fact I had not before thought of in connection with my Southern tour), that I was from the same State as "Abe Lincoln." These two facts, taken together or separately, were proof positive in the mind of the majority of the large crowd that had gathered around me and my captors (there was a county muster at the time and place), that I was a spy and nothing else. Besides (what operated very much against me in the ignorant and illiterate community I was in), I was at the time fully equipped as a pedestrian, with pen, ink, and paper on my person, from which it was explained to the crowd that I could probably "read and write." Being specially interrogated on the latter point, I confessed that I could, in my poor way. It was even suggested that I was "evidently a very intelligent man" for my apparent station in life, and "consequently might be a very dangerous one" just at that time, if I were disposed to be. This suggestion, added to the facts and considerations before stated, excited the surrounding crowd to the highest pitch of frenzy and blood-thirstiness, and without further deliberation the formality and gentility of a rope execution was abandoned, and a grape vine was actually sent for and brought upon the ground. It was suggested that even this be dispensed with, and that I be set up as a target for the company on drill to practice at. This pious suggestion, I understood afterward, was made by a *Methodist class-leader* of the Methodist Church South.

Hardly ten minutes after I had been leisurely and tranquilly communing with the birds and flowers of a Virginia forest, the storm of popular fury burst suddenly upon me. All expostulation and entreaty for time to explain and vindicate my position seemed for the moment in vain. The verdict of "guilty" had been rendered by a phrenzied mob, and it only remained to execute the sentence in the most summary and barbarous manner, unless I could sell my life as dearly as possible against such fearful and overwhelming odds. A Colt's improved revolver had been discovered upon my person, and taken from me, but I still had concealed, in a convenient place about me, a most effective dagger of my own invention, with which I felt, that by a sudden and desperate onslaught, I might send two or three of the principal fiends around me back to Avernus, while I, falling by the hands of their survivors, entered upon the untried realities of another world. But, fortunately, the elements of a respite existed among the papers which had been taken from my person, which the cooler and more intelligent and law-abiding portion of the crowd had been carefully examining. Among these they found a lot of phonographic notes and a memorandum showing that I had left my baggage in Richmond to be forwarded to order. These notes I had had the precaution to head, in plain ordinary writing, "Notes for Correspondence with the Conservative Press." This simple artifice, I noticed, had a humanizing effect upon the minds of the examiners of my papers, and no doubt was instrumental in saving my life on this, if not a subsequent, occasion. These notes, also, notwithstanding the phonography was entirely of my own invention, for my own exclusive use, and could not possibly be read by any other person, I had had the precaution, in case I should be required to read them, to so word as to convey the opposite of their real meaning, wherever they were full enough to express a sentiment at all. Being now required to translate my phonography for the benefit of the crowd, I fully realized the advantage of the precaution I had taken, both in the facility of unhesitatingly rendering the text, in that moment of excitement, and in the satisfactory effect which the rendering seemed to have upon the crowd—which was such, at the close of my reading, that I was again inspired with the hope of an immediate release. But, alas! my evil genius, the Methodist class-leader aforesaid, the arch-fiend of the mob, was not satisfied. He proposed to detain me until the notes could be sent to Richmond for translation, and my baggage could be sent for and examined. This proposition, to my surprise and horror, seemed to meet with the general approbation of the crowd, and, before I knew what was going on, by some facile twist of Virginia law, without my even knowing that there was a Justice of the Peace anywhere about, I stood committed to the County Jail until the next meeting of the County Court, nearly a month off, on the charge of being "a suspicious character." I expostulated against such a cruel detention and incarceration, and proposed to be taken at once to Richmond and have the matter fully investigated. I confess that at this particular juncture I yearned for the superior civilization of the city, notwithstanding it, too, was now under a reign of terror. But I was coolly told that the times were "ticklish," and that the law must take its course—that I stood committed for examination at the next term of the County Court, and that the proceeding could not be reversed.

So, I was in for it, and had but to make the best of a bad matter. I learned with increased dread that the jail and court-house were several miles further on in the country, and that there was no railroad, telegraph, nor printing office near them. Nearly a month's imprisonment in such a place was unpromising indeed, but *nolens volens*, I was soon on my winding way thither in an old-fashioned dearborn wagon, in charge of a couple of county constables, and, before the 'burnished sun' sank behind the Western hills, the humble individual who now addresses you might have been seen surveying the beauties of Nature through the *lattice* window of a Virginia lock-up. Opposite the window in the apartment which had been assigned to me was a cosey little fire-place, with a liberal pile of pine wood on the right, while a new straw mattress and a Mackinaw blanket graced the oak floor on the left. The remainder of the furniture consisted of an old pine table, a splint-bottom chair, a piggin of water on a shelf, a gourd to drink out of, and a tin wash-bowl. Here it was my destiny to be kept nearly a month on a scanty supply of corn bread and herring, or pork, administered twice a day by the jailor and a colored servant. The scantiness of the supply may be judged from the fact that all kinds of provisions in Virginia were at famine prices, that the jailors are allowed only thirty-five cents per day for keeping prisoners, and that mine host, in the parsimoniousness of his soul, had to make at least five hundred per cent on his expenditures in my behalf. If I had not had the means and been allowed to lay in extras, at an enormous shave, I verily believe that I would have been starved to death; and my heart now aches to think of the hundreds of prisoners, political and criminal, in Virginia jails, that must at this moment be at the point of starvation, with insatiate hunger continually gnawing at their vitals.

After I got the hang of my new quarters and had properly regulated my extra supplies, I managed to pass the time [illegible] under the circumstances. Only one thing preyed particularly upon my mind, and this, it will readily be seen, was a very serious matter. I had nothing to fear from my phonographic notes, nor anything else that had been found upon my person on the occasion of my arrest. The notes, as I have said, nobody could read but myself, and nothing prejudicial to me could be made out of my reading of them, as it would always be the same, unhesitating and safe. The unkindest cut of all was the sending after my baggage for examination. This had been packed in times of peace, and besides, I had expected to never be in company with it except in civilized communities. It contained unmistakable evidence of my intention of writing to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, and no doubt other documents that would not be of any service to me at that particular time and place. Next to "Abe Lincoln," "Old Scott," and the Editor-in-Chief of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, a correspondent of that paper was about the last man to be caught in that place at that time. There would of course be no question about the capital nature of his punishment. The only question would be as to how the accompanying torture could be the most exquisitely inflicted.

During my incarceration I had ample time to reflect upon what had passed, and to speculate upon what was to come. There was a one-horse Post-Office at the Court-House, which was visited twice a week by a one-horse mail, and by dint of great importunity and liberal pay I managed to occasionally get hold of a Richmond paper, and on one occasion I even became possessed of a *New-York Herald*. One day one of the principal men of the County came in with the jailor at the dinner hour, and allusion being made to *The Herald*, which was lying upon the table, I asked, "How does *The Herald* stand with you all down here now?" He replied, "Like all the other d—d rotten Northern concerns, it has turned against us. I always did consider Bennett a d—d old rascal, and if we had him down here now we would hang him to the first tree we come to." I then ventured to ask, "What would you do with Horace Greeley if you had him down this way?" He replied, "Oh, hanging would be too good for him. We would make our niggers roast him alive on a pile of light wood [pine knots]. D—n him, he is already looking out after our farms, niggers and all, I suppose. You'd better believe it wouldn't do for any of his kidney to be catched down this way just about this time." I did not then feel like bringing the matter any nearer home by asking what would be done with one who should occasionally write a letter to THE TRIBUNE, if found taking notes among them at that time.

As I have said, my only hope of escape now was in being able to have my examination removed to Richmond. If I failed in this, and was to hang on the presumptive evidence, to be found in my baggage, of my having sent a letter to THE TRIBUNE, for which the chances were terribly against me, I intended to make a last desperate effort to be handed over to the authorities at Richmond for punishment. I felt that if I perished there a gray-haired mother would never know what had become of a long-absent son; that younger sisters would look in vain down the old road, as was their wont, for the coming of their expected brother; that a younger brother would have to battle through life alone, without the aid or counsel of a senior; that warm-hearted friends would think I had coldly and treacherously forgotten them—all, while I unconsciously slept the sleep that knows no waking in a barbaric nook of Slaveland.

But time, seemingly of much slower flight under some circumstances than others (the suspense I was in was much more terrible, and consequently tedious, than the contemplation of any final result), gradually wore away with some sleepless nights and tiresome days, and the day for the sitting of the County Court was at hand. On entering the court-room, in the custody of the Sheriff and several deputies, as if I was a *terrible* prisoner, I found it densely packed with people of the county, including the mob of the day of my arrest, who had come to see "the spy from Washington," and many of them, no doubt, to participate in his summary execution and funeral obsequies. It is needless to say that I was the cynosure of all eyes, and, oh, some of the malignant, reptile, fiendish eyes that glared upon me, as if they would burn my very heart out! But I have to confess that I saw some intelligent and humane-looking faces. The Court, consisting of some half-dozen or so Justices of the Peace, and the substantial men of the neighborhood immediately in front of them, were not bad-looking men, and I was immediately inspired with a hope of having something like a fair and intelligent hearing. My familiar-looking baggage was arranged on a table immediately before the Court, and the Sheriff was ordered to proceed with the operation of opening it. Before surrendering up the keys, which I still had in my possession, I ventured, in prosecution of my contemplated effort to have my examination removed to Richmond, to address the Court on the evident illegality and hardship of searching a person's private effects and papers, "without evidence of a fact committed," in the language of their own constitutional law, appealing to them to take the matter home to themselves, &c., and urging that if there was anything about my baggage that required explanation, Richmond was the proper place to make it, as it was there that I had last had access to it, and as nothing objectionable had been found upon my person in the county in the jurisdiction of which I then was. I had written the address out at leisure, and at length, in jail, and, flattered myself that it was a pretty strong document in its way, and it would no doubt have had some effect in a court regulated by rules of law. But in this case, as I had not failed to apprehend, it only had the effect to further excite the suspicion of the people that something was not right, and to bring forth a howl of impatient malignity from the impending mob, and an official shake of the head from the Court, the foreman of which simply remarked that those were critical times, and that they could not at that time afford to be encumbered with the formalities of the law. The order for opening the baggage was renewed, and the examination was proceeded with, all the justices and officers participating in the overhauling of books, clothing, letters, papers, miniatures, keepsakes, in short, all the paraphernalia of an unsuspecting bachelor's wardrobe and miscellaneous effects. When they should come to THE TRIBUNE document, the only thing in the lot that I had anything particular to fear from, I had it made up to say, as my last effort to get to Richmond:

> "If that document is deemed to require an explanation, I have to say that I can only make an explanation to Gov. Letcher, at Richmond, where alone, this side of the Potomac, the matter can be fully explained and investigated. If you will send me there, the world may know what otherwise it may not" [referring, mentally, to my own fate].

It is a saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth." There were a good many persons engaged in overhauling my effects; some of them, I imagine, not very skillful in the art of reading and writing, and detecting the nature of correspondence at a glance. None of them seemed to have any thoughts of TRIBUNISM except myself. They generally seemed to be looking in by-places for plans of fortifications, military statistics, and such documents as a military spy would be most likely to have in his possession. They met with some articles of *vertu*, and objects otherwise interesting; and, as may reasonably be supposed, I spared no pains in expatiating largely upon the qualities of these things, and creating a favorable impression wherever practicable. The main thing with me now, I thought, was to consume time, and distract and divert the attention of the examiners as much as possible, so as to lessen the chance of their detecting the fatal document, with the hope on my part now beginning to dawn, from the cursory and unskillful manner in which matters were being conducted, that it might be overlooked altogether. My life was in the hands of a mob, and I thought a little "engineering" for self-preservation excusable. One by one, parcels, packages, and single articles, were examined and laid aside as all right, until the entire job was gone through with, and the articles returned in confusion to their original receptacles. After a few moments consultation, the foreman or chief-justice of the Court arose and said that they had found nothing against me; that, on the other hand, the examination of my baggage had proved quite creditable to me, and that it was the order of the Court that I be immediately discharged from custody. My feelings at such a result can be better imagined than described. But an hour or two before, I had come out of the jail with a very slight hope indeed of ever seeing another sunset. I now stood again a free man—at least as far as the jurisdiction of that county was concerned. That I felt grateful to the Court for their fairness and independence, and particularly for their unskillfulness in examining my papers, I must admit; and I essayed in a short address to express my gratitude in fitting terms. Under the exhilaration of my good fortune, I think I summoned up a little pathos and got off a slight dash of rhetoric that satisfied them that they had not discharged a dangerous man. The examination of my baggage and the decision of the Court, and perhaps my address of thanks to that tribunal (it was meant to reach others besides the justices), seemed to have a decidedly humanizing effect upon the mob that had been waiting to take me in charge in case the Court found the least thing against me. I had good reason to believe that some hard hearts had been touched within the last two hours. After the decision discharging me I remained within the bar conversing with officers and members of the court until the room was pretty well cleared of spectators, during which time I learned that the team which had brought my baggage from Richmond was still there, and afforded me an opportunity to return with it to that city. On passing out of the Court-house in company with officers of the court, some of the leading mobites coldly congratulated me on my discharge, while others, implacable fiends that they were, still manifested a strong desire to put an end to my existence at all hazards, and seemed only to regret that the unexpected turn events had taken had somewhat decreased their preponderance over the more law-abiding portion of the community. I was soon on my way to Richmond, bag and baggage, sincerely thankful to an overruling Providence for a new lease of life.

[illegible] I had made up my mind that [illegible] dangerous business, and on arriving at Richmond, I made up my mind that the easiest and safest way for me to get out of the enemy's territory and clutches, and get on a more practicable route, was to take the back track for Washington. But this route was now vastly different from what it was when I recently came down over it. Then, the times and the people—though the latter, as I have before said, were extremely suspicious of strangers—were comparatively peaceful. Now, the way was lined with hostile "Vigilance Committees," "Home Guards," and spy hunters, and bristling with bayonets. No man was allowed to take passage on a railroad leading to the North without a permit from the Governor, and this, I was assured, was not to be obtained without the applicant showing himself to be a loyal citizen of the South. This, of course, I could not do, notwithstanding my late initiation into the mysteries of Southern hospitality. Consequently, I finally made up my mind that the only practicable and safe way for me to escape from the hospitable and chivalrous South was to take it afoot and alone, runaway-nigger fashion, for Washington, passing entirely around the towns, or going through them in the night, and keeping extremely "shady" during the day-time. This course I knew would subject me to much hardship and deprivation, as well as danger; but I felt that it promised to be eventually the most successful course that I could adopt; and, although I could probably safely domicil myself in Richmond for any length of time, I could not afford to rust ingloriously, with my feet and hands tied, in the enemy's territory. So, venturing to express my baggage to Alexandria, the highest point north they would take it for, I supplied myself with all the provisions I could without giving myself too much the appearance of a traveler, and still retaining the garb of a laborer, or "poor white man," I took an old blanket overcoat on my arm for a camp blanket, and an umbrella, and started on my pilgrimage.

I got out of Richmond on the main road without encountering any body in the shape of a sentinel, and during the first afternoon of my journey was no doubt regarded by those I met with as a countryman returning from the city. I understood afterward, too, that the "Home-Guard" were very vigilant on that section of the road. In fact, on that afternoon I rode several miles with a slave returning from the city, and in this way had a good opportunity to post myself in regard to certain matters in that locality. On my first night out, having had quite enough of "Virginia hospitality" on that route as well as further below, and not wishing to undergo the inevitable catechism of mine Southern host, in case I could possibly achieve such a relation, I slept beneath the starry vault of heaven on the soft side of the platform of a railroad station house, where what is called the "Mountain Road" (the road I patronized on this occasion) crosses the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Arising next morning before day, having become too chilly to sleep, I resumed my journey by starlight, and, sitting down on a log to rest about the dawn of day, noticed for the first time in my life, I suppose, the exact time when the monotonous song of the nocturnal whip-poor-will gave way to the more cheerful notes of the birds of day. During this day (Sunday) I did not meet with many people, but those that I did, most of them, going to or from church, looked very inquisitively at me, as I thought. One or two small Sunday groups of hard-looking cases, whose very looks of inquisitiveness caused my blood to boil with indignation, I gave a wide berth to, and did not give them an easy opportunity to catechise me.

I was not interfered with during the day, but I felt at night that I had run some risk that I would not like to try over again. Forty-four miles from my starting place in the morning, was the town of Louisa C. H., one of the vilest Secession dens in the whole South. This could not be passed through in the daytime by a man of my persuasion, and I had decided that it must be left behind me that night. A drizzling rain had commenced before night, and not arriving at the place until about midnight I had no difficulty in passing through, "with muffled oars," as I thought to myself, on the railroad track, with which I had become familiar on my way down. When getting about half a mile out of town, having again resumed the wagon road, I looked out, and felt out, together, a comparatively dry place under a large tree on the right bank of the road, and taking an old New-York newspaper from my pocket spread it upon the ground for a bed, or rather for a sheet, and retired to rest, covering myself with my overcoat, with my umbrella spread over me in the shape of a small tent. Before "tired nature's sweet restorer" found my weary brow, however—or rather, my weary locomotives—the rain commenced pouring down in torrents and soon flooded the ground where I was lying, completely saturating my bed, which I left untouched for the next lodger. It being too dark, rainy and muddy to find a log or stump to sit down on, I was obliged to stand on the spot, holding my umbrella over me, until daylight, when I again set out on my journey, it still raining. During this day, Gordonsville, a regular Sodom and Gomorrah sort of a place, was to be passed. I was well aware it was a hard place, from my observations there on my downward trip, and during the day I was told several times by "poor white folks" and negroes, my most intimate "associates," I admit, during this trip, that the citizens were arresting persons there every day, taking them off of the cars and picking them up everywhere they could find a stranger without a pass from the Governor. I was advised to not undertake to go through the place unless I had a pass. I told them that I had a pass—that I intended to pass around the place, as I could not afford to lie by and devote a night to its passage.

The town is situated in the angle or delta formed by the junction of the Virginia Central and Alexandria and Orange Railroads, and is simply a fast, profligate railroad town. Coming up on the line of the Virginia Central Road, on nearing the town, I cut across through the woods, back of the town, to the Alexandria and Orange Road. As I struck this road, I met with a gentlemanly sentinel employed to guard the road for a mile or so north of Gordonsville. Having satisfied him that I was all right on the goose question (I cannot call the nature of the satisfaction given by any more definite term), he informed me that the road was closely guarded throughout its whole length, and that it would be impossible to pass along it without constant interruption and danger of being arrested and sent to jail. So I abandoned an intention that I had formed of taking this route on account of its directness, and resumed the mountain or country wagon-road running a few miles west of it. Orange Court House was to be passed during the coming night. I reached the place a little after dark, the weather being cloudy, and passed immediately through it, not meeting with any interruption. One man stopped and turned his whiskied breath upon me as I passed him on the sidewalk, and appeared disposed to scrape an acquaintance, but I passed on and did not give him an opportunity to do so. On getting through the town, my road lay through a long, dark, and muddy lane. Not having slept for some forty odd hours, and having walked over seventy miles in the time, encountering much rain and mud, I felt very much like retiring for the night. What a luxury would have been a clean pine board in a fence corner, on that occasion! I kept a look out, as well as I could in the dark, for a place to lie down. Fortunately I soon came to some piles of new rails that had been dropped along one of the fences for repairs. I leveled off the top of one of these rail piles as best I could, and went to bed.

To awake, in these war times, from a sweet dream of a Northern home and friends, kind faces and kind hands, downy comfort and luxurious ease, and find one's self stretched upon a pile of rails, a hundred miles south of the Potomac, with a cold rain pouring down upon him, is certainly emerging from the comfortable to the uncomfortable. This was precisely my condition an hour or two before day on the night in question. Literally "gathering myself up" (I confess I had nearly shivered myself to pieces from chilliness), I wended my way through the darkness, rain, and mud, until I got warmed up a little, when I sat down on a projecting rail in a fence corner and nodded in the coming day. During this day I met with some interference. Among others I encountered the Chief, as he said, of the Orange County Home Guard, an elderly, aristocratic-looking fire-eater, riding to the Court-House in his richly-cushioned sulky. He put me through a pretty rigid catechism. Washington, and even Alexandria, were rather unpopular places for a wayfaring man to be bound for, about this time, and consequently on my upward trip I generally limited my destination, for the time being, on being interrogated in regard thereto, to the next principal place ahead. I am not much of an advocate for strategy, but this was the only way in which I could get out of the enemy's territory and clutches, and I could not afford to remain there for the sake of being a persistent stickler for exact truth. My destination on the occasion of my interrogation by the "Chief of Police" of Orange County, as well for the occasion as a fact, in a limited sense, was Culpepper Court-House. On being interrogated as to my acquaintance in that place, among others, I inadvertantly mentioned the name of W. D. Wallach of *The Washington Star*. This called forth the exclamation:

"I am sorry to say that I shall have to stop you, Sir! You speak of Dog Wallach of *The Washington Star*. He is a traitor to Virginia, and one of the worst enemies we have. He dare not come to his own farm at Culpepper Court House. He would be hung as a traitor the moment he put his foot on Virginia soil. I shall have to stop you, Sir."

I then explained to him that, although I was acquainted with Dog Wallach, we did not eat out of the same dish, nor sleep in the same bed, nor in anywise constitute a mutual admiration society; in short, that he was the editor of *The Washington Star*, and that I claimed to belong to another race of canines. This appeared to conciliate him in a measure, and he asked if I had come through Orange Court House. I told him I had, without interruption, not considering it worth while to enter into further details of my passage through that place. But my acquaintance with Dog Wallach seemed still to stick in his crop, and, as a last resort, on his requiring some kind of a pass, I [illegible] of a Virginia County, with the County [illegible] certifying that I had been arrested, traveling under suspicious circumstances, had been thoroughly examined by the County Court, and had been honorably and unanimously discharged. This settled the matter in my favor, and we went on our respective ways rejoicing—at least I proceeded on my way in that frame of mind.

Soon after, I was overtaken by three horsemen—members of the same Home Guard, and very rough-looking customers. I had also to give an account of myself to them. I cited the precedents of my having passed Orange Court-House, and their chief, without molestation; and produced the certificate of my recent arrest, examination, and discharge. These things satisfied them that I was all right, and they passed on, as I had reason to believe, to the nearest station on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, in the county, to inspect the passengers that might get off there during the day. Without any further interruption, I arrived as near Culpepper Court-House, as I dared go at that time, between sundown and dark—meeting a good many country people coming out from viewing some military display that seemed to have taken place there that afternoon, the winding-up music of which I distinctly heard and enjoyed on nearing town. It being too early then, by several hours, to march into the town, I resolved to halt for the night, and "take the place," as I called it to myself, just before day next morning. Pitching my tent—that is, laying down and hoisting my umbrella over me—on the soft, dry-pine tag, on a pine-knoll just south of the town, I enjoyed the most refreshing night's sleep, so far, of the trip.

In fact, very unsoldierlike, I confess, I overslept myself, and did not awake to a realization of the fact of my being a fugitive from "Virginia hospitality" and "Southern chivalry," and of my being about to "take" a Virginia town, until the dawn of day next morning. But there was time enough yet, and "pulling up stakes" in double quick time, I made an immediate descent upon the fated burgh. The only people I found astir, so early in the morning, were a few darkies, from whom I had nothing to fear, for reasons which I will hereafter make apparent. But meeting with some difficulty in finding the right way out of the place after I had got into it, I was brought into contact with some early-rising recruits, performing their morning ablutions in a branch (the way I performed mine then-a-days), who evidently regarded me with much suspicion, and would no doubt have interfered with me if they had had the least encouragement. I bid them "Good morning, gentlemen," and passed on without giving them any opportunity for a further acquaintance. Being put on the night road for Warrenton and Alexandria by a colored friend (all the colored folks were instinctively my friends, as I will more fully explain hereafter), I made pretty good time, and kept a good look out behind until I was satisfied that there was no pursuit.

Next night, about 9 o'clock, I "took" Warrenton, Fauquier County, a very nice country town by moonlight, and afterward enjoyed a good night's sleep on a bed of auger-borings, in a lot just out of town, where it seems they were making a post and rail fence. Next day I passed over the worst turnpike I think on the face of the globe, in Prince William County. It is true that they do not now add insult to injury by charging toll upon it, but it is a terrible nuisance, which the county ought to abate at any cost.

Talk about Jordan being a hard road to travel! I don't think it can be a circumstance to this old turnpike. During this day I encountered one or two insignificant reptiles in human shape, but did not have any difficulty in getting along; in fact, on crossing the Rappahannock, at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, on the day before, I felt that I had struck a new atmosphere and a new soil, less Southernish, and less fiendish in the character of its inhabitants. The people did not appear to be so malignantly inquisitive as they were further South, but to be a much more mind-their-own-business race. And on passing through Prince William and nearing Fairfax County, where Republicans actually lived and breathed, though under disadvantages, I felt that I was getting into at least a partially civilized country, and began to feel more at home. But "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and Fairfax Court-House, thought I, must also be passed in the night; consequently, I walked late into the ensuing night to accomplish it. During the fore part of the night I was challenged three times by as many different squads of the Rappahannock Cavalry, returning down the country from the Fairfax Station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad; but I had no difficulty in satisfying them that I was all right on the spy question, which was the only point they seemed to care anything about. And I must here say that whenever I fell into the hands of the Southern soldiery during my hegira from the South, either officers or privates, I invariably found them more gentlemanly and intelligent than the cowardly, ignorant, and malignant sticks which generally constitute the "Home Guards" and such like institutions of Southern defense.

I arrived at Fairfax Court-House about midnight, and passed straight through without any difficulty. Having the good fortune to find a pile of dry leaves in an eligible fence corner inside of a lot, just out of town, I made an excellent bed, and slept soundly therein, until "rosy morning tinged with beauty the orient East." During the last day of my hegira, I met a good many silly people in all sorts of conveyances, flying from Alexandria, on account of its being in possession of the Federal troops. Such seemed to be the general anxiety to get away from Alexandria, that little obstruction was thrown in the way of my getting into the place. However, I kept well upon my guard, and maintained my vigilance to the last, as several persons seemed to think it very strange that I was making such good time into a place that I was making such good time out of. It was with the intensest pleasure that I faced the round-mouthed cannon pointing up the Fairfax road, for I felt that they were manned by a friendly soldiery; and when I got within the line of the Federal troops, beneath the rustling of the Star Spangled Banner, travel soiled and weary, I thanked God from the bottom of my heart, for a safe deliverance from a land the enmity of whose people toward the freedom-loving North, and Northerners is ten-fold more bitter than gall and wormwood. I soon went aboard of the U. S. steamer Baltimore, Lieut. West commanding, was treated to a good dinner, and kindly furnished with a passage to Washington City. After writing out, from here, a few notes on the South and Southerners, made with much difficulty and danger, previous to and during the foregoing personal experience, I propose to join either the United States blockading fleet on the Atlantic seaboard, or the main overland army of occupation, and continue by humble letters from the Sunny, and I have no doubt, chastened South.

In my next I propose to make a few observations about the military status and resources of the South, the relation of the slaves, free negroes, and "poor white people" to the war, &c., &c.

FRANK FRETHEYNE.

P. S.—I inclose herewith the knife, fork, and spoon, *tres in duo*, which I used in the Virginia jail. You can keep them among the archives of THE TRIBUNE office as a souvenir of "Virginia hospitality" to your correspondent, who was known only as a Northerner, or send them down to Taylor's, or some other of your Metropolitan refectories, for a true and standing contrast between Northern and Southern progress. I had also intended to bring a piece of the grape-vine that I was *not* hung with, but I confess that the circumstances of my departure from the place were of so delicate a nature—the mob and law-abiding sentiment being so evenly balanced—that I did not care to disturb the sensitive condition of affairs by any unnecessary allusions or suggestions. And, if I have been less definite about the circumstances of my incarceration, &c., than would naturally be expected, it is because I may not yet be entirely done with the locality, and I may hereafter, if nothing more interesting turns up, give more specific and personal details of the affair.

FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

Families and Lovers Arrayed Against Each Other—A General Review—A Contraband Negro—Capture and Examination of a Party of Secessionists—A Secession School-master Shoveling Gravel for the Union—A Model Speech.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., June 12, 1861.

Inexorable war knows no ties of friendship, of family or of love. Brother is arrayed against sister, and husband against wife. At Norfolk, a little Missouri village, four miles from Cairo, the Secessionists lately raised a Rebel flag, but it was promptly taken down and torn to shreds by the wife of one of their leaders—a loyal daughter of the Buckeye State. A hospital nurse, who has just passed my window on one of her errands of mercy, has a brother in the Southern army. In St. Louis the irrepressible conflict recently broke out between two young lovers. The lady vowed that she would never marry a man who was for the Union, the Abolitionists, and the "Dutch hirelings;" while the bachelor, deeming Secession an unsafe principle in matrimony, as well as politics, retorted that he had no use for a wife who sympathized with traitors; so the match was broken off. When Camp Jackson was captured, one of the Union soldiers who helped to take it, had a brother among the Rebels, who received two bullets. "I am sorry my brother was wounded," he observed to me a day or two after; "but he should not have joined the traitors!" In the same affair, one of the proprietors and the cashier of *The Missouri Republican* establishment, were captured with the other Rebels [illegible] from *The Republican* office. After the crestfallen journalists had been discharged, they asked the trio of printers: "Suppose you had been ordered to fire upon us, what would you have done?" "It would have been a painful duty," was the prompt reply, "but we should certainly have *obeyed orders*."

The drill by which the raw material is being converted into soldiers goes on systematically. Sometimes we have an evening review of the whole command, except those who cannot be spared from their posts, and Col. Schuttner's regiment at Bird's Point. It is difficult, in the dead level of Cairo, to find a standpoint from which all the forces on parade can be seen at once. In fact, your correspondent felicitates himself upon having found the only eminence which affords such a view—the sloping, slate roof covering the five stories of the St. Charles Hotel. I confess, regretfully, that it has some drawbacks. To reach it requires a certain degree of gymnastic skill. When you are there, you find it a little slippery; and between the devouring sun and the glowing roof, half an hour suffices to broil you very thoroughly upon one side, and fry you upon the other.

Still it affords a fine view. The double ranks of compact, well-knit men, with shining muskets and bayonets, stretch off, for more than a mile, in long perspective. After various preliminary evolutions, at the word of command the lines suddenly break and wheel into column by companies; and the marching commences. You see two long, parallel columns of men moving in opposite directions, with an open space between; and you seek for a new simile to describe them. It is useless; as long as you watch their legs in motion you can liken them to nothing in the world but the shuttles in some great factory. The artillerists attract your special attention, by firing each of their six-pounders three times a minute. At a given signal, they fire one of them, dismount it, deposit it upon the ground, remove the wheels from the carriage, so nothing is left standing, drop flat upon their own faces; then spring up and re-mount the gun ready for loading or removing—*all in forty-five seconds*. In an engagement where the balls fly uncomfortably thick, you would no doubt recognize the utility of the feat. We are about three hundred yards from the guns, and at each firing, the column of smoke, white at first, but rapidly changing to blue, shoots out 25 or 30 feet from the muzzle, before we hear the report.

Flags are flying, bands playing, staff-officers galloping to and fro, clouds of smoke half concealing the men, and at short intervals, sharp, metallic reports from the six-pounders are cutting through the air. Taken for all in all, it impresses you with something of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. So we remark to a young engineer beside us; and he quietly replies that he saw a review of 70,000 French troops, in the Champ de Mars, in the presence of Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, in 1856; and in August, 1859, witnessed the return to Paris of the army of 75,000 men from the Italian wars. As if this were not enough, he points out among the officers upon the field Col. Wagner (Colonel-in-Chief of Artillery in Gen. McClellan's division), a former Hungarian officer, who is said to have participated in no less than twenty-three engagements, and assures you that *he* has looked upon a parade of 140,000 men! Our little force of 5,000 begins to appear insignificant; but we remember that it exceeds the number of raw recruits who won the battle of New-Orleans against 12,000 British veterans, and is larger than the effective force of Gen. Scott during the Mexican War.

We have a "contraband" negro engaged upon the fortifications. He arrived here in a skiff two or three evenings since, bearing unmistakable evidences of long travel. The cotton seed which he brought in his wool corroborates his statement that he came from Mississippi. He *says* that he is free; and no doubt he is, in fact, whatever he may be technically. He seem to be, just now, one of the happiest Africans on the North American continent. On the night of his arrival I first saw him, beside the guard-house, surrounded by a party of soldiers. He answered my salutation with "Good evenin' Mass'r," removing his old wool hat from his grizzly head. He smiled all over his face, and bowed all through his body, as he depressed his head, slightly lifting his left foot, with the gesture which only the unmistakable darkey can give.

"Well, uncle, have you joined the army?"

"Yes, mass'r" (with another African salaam).

"Are you going to fight?"

"No, mass'r, *I'se not a fighting nigger; I'se a running nigger!*"

"Aren't you afraid of starving, up here among the Abolitionists?"

"Reckon not, mass'r—not much." And Sambo gave a concluding bow, with indescribable drollery shining through his sooty face, which was bisected by two rows of glittering ivory, extending almost from ear to ear.

The first successful foray from this camp into the enemy's country has been made by the Germans. Stick a pin there. On Sunday night, two companies from Bird's Point, under the lead of Capt. Hass[illegible] further (!), went twelve miles into Mississippi County, Mo., to a strong Secession neighborhood, in compliance with a request from Union citizens, who had been threatened, and captured eighteen persons, drilling in a military company. The most of them had been loud Secessionists; but, upon finding themselves prisoners, they claimed to be Union men. "I told them," says Capt. H., "that so was I; and that this was my way of making Union men!"

These sons of the Cavaliers were a good deal soiled and crestfallen when they were brought into camp. As they were debarking from the ferry-boat which brought them over from Bird's Point, a Missouri Unionist, who had been threatened by some of them, and finally driven out, could not repress his pleasure at meeting them under such circumstances; but threw up his hat, clapped his hands, and asked them, with intense delight, how *they* liked the driving-out process? The New-Jersey boy, who arrived here from Mobile, with half his head shaved, a few days ago, also stood by, gazing on them with a great deal of complacency.

In the evening they underwent an examination before Gen. Prentiss. A good many rich scenes occurred. An old planter named J. J. Long, a Unionist, who had found Missouri too hot for him, was one of the witnesses. "Were you driven out of the neighborhood?" asked Gen. Prentiss. "Well, no, Sir, not exactly driven out," replied Mr. Long, "I received word that they were preparing a rope to hang me, and *I left!*" It was not by these parties, however, that Mr. Long had been disturbed.

One of the prisoners was a fine looking, rollicking young Irishman, just from Mississippi, who really knows and cares nothing more about Secession than he does about the differential calculus. He had been employed a day or two as a farm laborer, by one of the other prisoners, and thought it was "a mighty hard case, yer honor," after leaving the South to avoid being forced into the Rebel army, that he should fall into the hands of the soldiers here! Another was a harmless Missouri boy, who had been persuaded into joining the company, and who, when asked what its members proposed to do, replied that he didn't think they would hurt anybody. In fact, he was sure they would not, if they were all like *him*, for he had intended, all along, to run, if there was any fighting! Still another—an elderly man, of strong Secession proclivities—was proved to have said that he would sooner die than take the oath of allegiance to the Union. Upon hearing this Gen. Prentiss coolly informed him that he would be allowed to have his choice.

The examination developed, in brief, that though strong pro-Slavery men, the prisoners were nearly all honest, industrious citizens, who had been deviled by the traitorous Missouri authorities into organizing under the militia law of the State, and utterly deceived by the Secession press and other agencies, as to the character of the Union troops, and the purposes of the Federal Government. They had been inflamed by reports that the United States troops were murdering women and children, and engaged in a crusade against all [illegible]" and pro-Slavery men. General Prentiss talked to them "like a father." They finally professed themselves willing to return home, raise the stars and stripes, protect all Union men, and make war upon all traitors. All but three were released upon signing an agreement to this effect, either themselves or by proxy, for several were unable to write their own names. Two others, against whom the testimony was stronger, were set free upon taking the oath of allegiance. The last and worst of them—the main fomenter of the trouble—was a Scotch schoolmaster, named Macpherson, who refused to take the oath, and was told that he would be set at work shoveling gravel. He replied that he would do no such thing; but in that he was mistaken, for yesterday morning he was set at work with spade and wheelbarrow, and the industry which he exhibited was a fine specimen of Southern shovel-ry. Before evening he became exceedingly humble, respectful, and loyal, and was extremely anxious to take the oath. Upon his emphatic promise of future loyalty, it was administered to him, and he, too, was released; so the schoolmaster is once more abroad, and has probably learned one new and valuable lesson.

MARRIED.

BANKS—GILBERT—At Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Noble, Dr. Hardy M. Banks of New-York City, to Miss Harriet B. Gilbert of Hudson City.

CLELAND—HUBBELL—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, June 12, by the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, James W. Cleland of New-York, to Josephine, only daughter of C. P. Hubbell of the former place.

ENO—CASE—At Pine Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, June 6, by the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Henry W. Eno to Miss Phebe Case, all of Pine Plains.

FREEMAN—VAN HORN—At Middle Island, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 12, by the Rev. Francis Drake, Henry V. Freeman of New-York, to Ida L. Van Horn, daughter of Abner Van Horn of the former place.

FIELD—BARKER—At White Plains, on Thursday, June 13, by the Rev. H. A. Mead, Stephen Field of Rye, to Miss Mary Helen Baker of White Plains.

HEINEKEN—HUBBELL—In Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, June 10, by the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, Gustav Heineken of New-York, to Mary Louise, daughter of Peter Hubbell, esq., of Charlestown.

KETCHUM—EVERETT—On Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Andrew Sharpe of Collamer, the Rev. Kneeland F. Ketchum of Peekskill, New-York, to Miss Emily A. Everett, daughter of Isaac Everett, esq., of Willoughby, Ohio.

LENT—FORESTER—On Tuesday, June 4, William D. Lent of Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Forester of this city.

McCOMBS—SAVAGE—At Geneva, on Thursday evening, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Toucey, H. S. McCombs of New-York, to Sarah E., only daughter of Henry Savage, esq.

MILLER—McCLAVE—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday, June 2, by the Rev. Wm. M. Martin, Lemuel B. Miller of Rahway, to Isabella E. McClave, youngest daughter of James McClave, esq., of Woodbridge.

RAYMOND—DAWES—At St. Albans, Licking County, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 5, by the Rev. H. C. Atwater, W. H. Raymond of New-York City and Miss Mary F. Dawes of St. Albans.

TODD—CRANE—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, June 12, by the Rev. I. H. Hobart, Albert Todd of Bloomington, Ill., and Mary H., daughter of Benjamin Crane, esq., of Baltimore, Md.

WHITE—CHADWICK—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Wm. B. Brown, Jas. H. White of New-York, to Marie E., daughter of Thomas Chadwick, deceased.

DIED.

BOLTON—On Wednesday evening, June 12, at her residence in the Town of Westchester, Catharine, wife of James Bolton, esq., in the 62d year of her age.

BENJAMIN—On Tuesday, June 11, 1861, Mrs. Margaret Benjamin, widow of William Benjamin of Colombia County, N. Y., and sister of Henry Evesson, after a short and severe illness, aged 62 years and 11 days.

COOPE—At Carmansville, Washington Hights, suddenly, on Friday, June 15, of malignant scarlet fever, Eugene Valentine, only child of Henry H. and Leonora A. Coope, aged 9 years, 6 months and 13 days.

DOIG—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 12, Isabella S. Sweeney, wife of George Doig, aged 25 years, 11 months and 3 days.

DUNTON—In Paris, France, on Thursday, May 16, 1861, Edward T. Dunton, in the 29th year of his age.

DUIGAN—On Thursday, May 30, at Lucken Cottage, Kilkenny, Ireland, Fanny M. Duigan, fourth daughter of Michael Duigan of this city.

FOSTER—In Ashburnham, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, May 29, Ella Jane, daughter of Jerome W. and Mary C. Foster, aged 13 years and 6 months.

HORTON—At City Island, New-York, on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, widow of George W. Horton, aged 67 years.

HUESTON—At Carmansville, on Sunday, June 9, Eliza Hueston, in the 48th year of her age.

HOWELLS—At Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N.J., on Saturday, June 15, Harriett J. Howells, aged 29 years, after a short illness, induced by over exertions in the New-York City Hospital, where she had been for some weeks preparing herself to be useful in our patriot army, whenever her services as volunteer nurse should be needed. She has generously given her life a sacrifice for her adopted country, as truly as any man who offers his on the battle field.

HINMAN—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Sunday morning, June 16, Harman Hinman, aged 76 years.

KENNEDY—In the City of Washington, on Thursday, June 13, Daniel Kennedy, a member of the 2d Regiment New-York State Militia.

MILLER—On Wednesday, June 12, at her residence, near Searingtown, Queens County, Long Island, Mrs. Martha D. Miller, relict of John G. Miller, in the 61st year of her age.

MOORES—At Port Chester, on Tuesday, June 11, Edward S. Moores, in the 57th year of his age.

McDONALD—At Delaware City, Del., on Sunday, June 9, Daniel McDonald, aged 35 years. The deceased was formerly of Liverpool, England.

McLEAN—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, June 10, Donald McLean, esq., having recently completed the 93d year of his age. The deceased had been connected for over 40 years of his life with the New-York Custom-House.

MEISEL—Our beloved brother, Caesar Meisel, member of Company D, 13th Regiment, by the accidental discharge of his musket, on Monday, June 10, while on an excursion to Easton, Md., at the age of 21 years.

MEKEEL—At Yorktown, N. Y., on First-day morning, 16th inst., after a short illness, Phebe, wife of Isaac Mekeel.

OSGOOD—At Orange, on Friday evening, June 14, 1861, Serena Zabriskie, youngest daughter of Samuel M. Osgood, and granddaughter of Christian Zabriskie, aged 22 months and 11 days.

PAYNTAR—At Dutch Kills, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. Elizabeth Payntar, in the 89th year of her age.

ROBLEY—At Dunoon, Scotland, of malignant sore throat, Robert, son of Harrington and Isabella Robley, aged 3 years.

STRONG—At Flatbush, on Friday morning, June 14, the Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., aged 64 years, 1 month and 16 days.

THOMPSON—In Greenwich, Connecticut, on Tuesday, June 11, Charles Thompson, only child of Jabial C. and Mary A. S. Thompson, aged 12 years and 11 months.

THOMPSON—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, June 15, Wm. Thompson of Astoria, Long Island, aged 45 years.

WALTON—In Pepperell, Mass., on Tuesday, June 11, Capt. F. A. Walton, in the 68th year of his age.

WILLIAMS—At Peekskill, Westchester County, on Monday, May 27, Sarah E., eldest daughter of Richard H. and Phebe R. Williams of Potter, Yates County, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.......June 19.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	83	8	New-York Central RR.	74
1,000	United States 6s, '65	86	618	do.	74¼
1,000	do.	86½	50	do.	74¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coupon	75½	100	do......b.wk	74¼
1,000	Tres'y 11 ⅌ ct Notes	101	100	do......s.wk	74¼
1,000	Tres'y 12 ⅌ ct Notes	101½		do......s10	74¼
1,000	Kentucky State 6s	70		do......s15	74¼
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	35		do.	74¼
1,000	do......s5	35	100	do......s.wk	74¼
2,000	do......s8		125	Erie Railroad	23
1,000	do......s7		100	Hudson River RR.	32¼
1,000	do......s?		100	Harlem Railroad	9¼
4,000	do.	35	10	do.	10
2,000	do.	35	150	Harlem RR. Preferred	23¾
1,000	do.	35½	100	Reading Railroad	32¾
5,000	do.	35¼	100	Mich. Central RR.	42½
2,000	Virginia State 6s	40	150	do.	42¾
3,000	Missouri State 6s	38	750	Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip bw	66
1,000	do.	38½	100	do......s30	65
5,000	do.	38¾	300	do.	66
1,000	do......s10	38½	150	do.	66¼
	Louisiana State 6s	52	100	do.	66¼
	N. Carolina State 6s	48	175	do......s10	66
	Mic. C. 8 ⅌ c. Bonds	87	30	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	85¼
	Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.		200	Gal. and Chic. RR.	60¾
	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. Conv. Bs.	91½	50	do......s10	60¾
	Mich. So. 1st M. Bs.	73	200	do.	60¼
	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10	50	do......s30	60¾
	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	89½	750	do.	61
	Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	34½	200	Cleve. and Tol. RR.	22¾
	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	65	100	Chic and Rock I. R.s10	35¼
	do.	65¼	200	do.	36
	do......s30	65	60	Chic., Burl'n & Q. RR.	85
	New-Jersey RR.	116	10	New-Jersey Cen. RR.	112

SECOND BOARD.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '83	85½	50	N. Y. Central Railroad	74¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon	83½	100	do......s15	74¼
1,000	N. C. State 6s	47½	200	do.	74¾
1,000	do.	47	100	do......s10	74¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	38½	100	do......s30	74¾
1,000	do.	39	150	do......s3	74¾
1,000	do......s30	39	25	Hudson River Railroad	32¼
1,000	do.	39½	100	do.	33
1,000	do.	39¾	100	Harlem Railroad Pref'd	24
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	36	300	Ill. Central RR. Scrip	66¼
1,000	do.	35½	280	do......s30	65½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90½	200	Galena & Chicago RR.	61¼
1,000	E. R.R. 1st Mt. Bds	101½	100	do.	61½
1,000	E. R.R. C. Bds. '71	56	500	Cleveland & Toledo RR.	24¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	90	100	do.	24½
1,000	Chic. & R. Isl. Bds.	85	200	do.	24¼
1,000	Mich. So. 1st mtge bds	73	225	Chicago & R'k Isl'd RR.	36¼

Money Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 19—P. M.

The improved feeling of yesterday continued to-day, and quotations had an upward tendency. The shorts took in considerable amounts of stock, and did not offer their options with any freedom. The improvement in the market seems to be based upon the strong position occupied by the Government, aided by the successes in Missouri. There is also a general impression that propositions for peace will come before the July Congress for consideration; and, although there is but little confidence felt that any basis of arrangement can be arrived at yet, the bare anticipation has a favorable influence upon the market. The bulk of the street operators are now interested for the rise, and the advancing tendency of the market will continue until these parties undertake to sell out. The advance in shares was quite general, and ranged from a ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent, with a large business in New-York, and Illinois Central and Galena. In Border-State stocks the business continues large, and the market had an improving tendency. Tennessees improved ½ ⅌ cent; Missouris ½ ⅌ cent, and Virginias were steady. Between the Boards the market was moderately active and firm. Central sold at 74⅞; Galena, 61¼; Rock Island, 36; Toledo, 24⅜; Hudson River, 32¼; Michigan Central, 43; Illinois Central, 66⅜, &c. At the Second Board there was a larger business than usual done, and a moderate improvement on the prices of the First Board was established. Shares advanced ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent, and with the exception of North Carolinas, State stocks are better. Missouris were in large demand under the feeling that that State will now be certainly kept in the Union, her disloyal officers having run away, and advanced to 39¾ against 38 yesterday. Tennessees advanced ½ ⅌ cent, and after the Board rose again ¼ ⅌ cent higher. North Carolinas, however, were heavy and have fallen 2 ⅌ cent to-day on sales of $18,000. There is a better demand for Government securities and quotations at the close are firm. A sale of $50,000 Sixes, 1881, was made at 83½. The 5's of 1865 sold at 85⅞@86½. In railroad bonds there was very little done, and in bank stocks nothing. At the close in the street the market was firm but not active at the following quotations: United States 6's, 1874, 81@84; Tennessee 6s, 36@36¼; Virginia 6s, 40@41; Missouri 6s, 39½@39¾; Canton Co., 8½; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 79@80; Pennsylvania Coal, 76@78; Cumberland Coal, 4½; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 66@66½; New-York Central Railroad, 74¾@74⅞; Erie Railroad, 23½@23¾; Hudson River Railroad, 34@32½; Harlem Railroad, 9¾@10; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 24@24½; Reading Railroad, 33¾@34; Michigan Central Railroad, 43¾@44; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 11¼@12; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed Stock, 25@27; Panama Railroad, 107@107½; Illinois Central Railroad, 66½@—; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 61¼@61½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 24¼@24½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 36¼@36½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 55@57; Illinois Central Railroad, 89½@90.

The amount of business in foreign bills for this steamer was not large, but rates were firm at the close. Sterling are 105@105¼, with some parties asking 106. France 5.40@5.35.

Freights: To London—3,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 800 bbls. Oilcake at 2s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 80 hhds. Hams, ⅌ British vessel, at 27s. 6d. To Liverpool—12,000 bush. Corn at 6½d., in bags; 5,500 bush. Wheat at 6¾@7d., in bags; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 400 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 180 bbls. Lard at 25s. To Glasgow—10,000 bush. Wheat, in bags, at 8½@8¾d.; 150 bbls. Lard at 30s., and 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. To Hamburg—200 tuns Melado at 25s. A British bark of 300 tuns to Cardiff, with Wheat, in bulk, at 9½d. A bark of 436 tuns to Marseilles, on private terms. A schooner of 127 tuns to a West India port, on private terms. A British schooner of 130 tuns to West Indies and back, for $1,400. A schooner of 650 bbls. capacity out to Jamaica, on private terms, and a British brig of 1,400 bbls. capacity to Laguayra, at 80c.

The following are Thompson Brothers quotations for Currency to-day:

	disc.		disc.
New-England	@—	Kentucky	4 @5
New-York State	@—	Michigan	1 @—
East Jersey	@—	Virginia and N. Carolina	20@25
West Jersey	@—	S. Carolina and Georgia	25@30
Philadelphia	@—	Alabama	25@30
Pennsylvania	2 @2½	Louisiana and Tennessee	70@—
Baltimore	@—	Missouri	20@—
Maryland	2½@3	Illinois and Wisconsin	60@—
Ohio and Indiana	1 @1½	Canada	1@—
Indiana Free	4½@5	Iowa	4 @—

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1861.

ASHES—The market is firm for Pearls, with a fair demand at $5 62½. Pots are salable at $5 37½@$5 50.

COAL—The demand for Foreign is limited and the supply is moderate; sales of a cargo of Sidney at $4 cash, and 127 tuns Liverpool Cannel, to arrive, on private terms. The demand for domestic is good, and the market is firm; the inquiry is mainly for the East and city trade; sales from Yard, $4@$4 75 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio continues in fair demand at full quotations; sales of 1,400 bags at 10@14c.; sales also of 50 bags Maracaibo at 13c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 13½c., and 100 bags Laguayra at 13½c.

COTTON—The market is firm, and a moderate demand prevails; sales of 1,000 bales. We quote at 14@14½c. for Middling Uplands, and 14½@14¾c. for do. Gulf. The export since 11th June has been 3,586 bales, viz.: To Liverpool, 3,464; Glasgow, 42; Amsterdam, 49; Antwerp, 20; Havre, 6.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The arrivals of shipping brands of Western Canal Flour are limited, and with a good inquiry for export and the East, prices have advanced 5@10c. ⅌ bbl.; State Extras are less plenty, and are the most sought after for export; Superfine is neglected and is lower; the medium and better grades are quiet and irregular; the sales are 17,859 bbls., at $4 40@$4 85 for Superfine State and Western, $4 90@$5 10 for the low grades of State; $4 90@$5 ... Western Extra; $4 75@$4 90 for Extra brands of Round-hoop ... for fancy do.; $5 30@$5 40 for shipping brands do. Canadian ... Round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 50@$7 for trade ... lower; Extras ... Southern Flour is more plenty, and Superfine is ... bbls., at $4 40 ... steady and in fair request; the sales are 1,300 ... bbls., Southern ... $4 50 for Superfine, and $4 75@$7 50 for Extras. ... the market ... Flour is in fair demand chiefly for shipment, and at $5 75 ... better for the low grades; the sales are 2,300 bbls., and $6 40 ... $6 30 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., the demand ... $6 35@$8 25 for fair to choice extras. Rye Flour is steady; heavy; ... and fair; sales of 260 bbls., at $3@$4. Corn Meal is ... sales of 370 bbls., at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine.

FRUITS—Raisins are quiet at $1 25@$1 30 for Bunch, and ... for Layers. Sales of Currants at 4½c., and Languedoc Almonds at 11½c. Fresh foreign arrive freely, and sell at $8@$11 for Pineapples, $1 25@$2 50 for Sicily Oranges, and $1 40@$3 75 for do. Lemons, ex ship.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat is not so active, but Prime is very well sustained, but soft and ordinary qualities are dull and heavy; the demand for milling is limited; sales of 63,400 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1@$1 17½; 10,400 bush. Canadian Club, at $1 16½@$1 18; 5,700 bush. white Canada, at $1 32, (poor); 5,800 bush. Chicago Club, at $1 11½; 26,200 bush. Chicago Spring, at 90c.@$1 01; 16,300 bush. Red (Winter) Western, at $1 27@$1 29; 5,600 bush. White Ohio, at $1 36@$1 40; 2,700 bush. White Indiana, at $1 46, and 1,200 bush. White Michigan, at $1 52. Barley is inactive, and prices are nominal at 56@60c. Barley Malt is very dull and heavy; sales of 400 bush. old, at 57½c. Oats are steady, and in fair request, at 27½@31c. for Canadian; 30@32c. for Western, and 31½@32½c. for State. Rye is rather firmer; the demand is fair; sales of 2,200 bush. Northern, at 68@68½c. Corn is again better, and in good demand for the trade and the East, but the inquiry for export is moderate; the sales are 45,100 bush. at 40@42c. for heated; 43@46c. for Eastern Mixed; 47@48c. for shipping do.; 54@56c. for old mixed Western; 53c. for new Yellow do., and 60@61c. for new Round Yellow.

HAY—The supply is large, and the market is heavy; sales of 250 bales for shipping at 45@50c. ⅌ 100 lb., and for city use, 58@55c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP—By auction at Boston, 3,000 bales Manilla were offered, but only 100 sold at 4 5-16c.

HIDES—There is very little doing. We quote Buenos Ayres at 16½@17c., and Orinoco at 13½@14c. Stock 466,000.

HOPS—A better feeling prevails and prices are firm; the sales are 40 bales, part for export, at 12@20c.

LEATHER—Hemlock and Oak are both dull and heavy; we quote Light and Middle Buenos Ayres at 17@19c.; do. Orinoco at 15@18c.; Oak Slaughter at 24@27c.

LIME—The market for Rockland continues in the same dull state, and prices are nominal at 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet; sales of 190 hhds. Cuba at 13c.; 50 do. at 14c., in bond for export; 25 do. at 24c., and 75 Porto Rico at 17@26c.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is quiet but firm; sales of 30 bbls at 73c. Crude do. is quiet at $4 50@$4 75; Common Rosin is better and in more demand; sales of 900 bbls. at $2 25, in yard, and 300 do. at $2 31, delivered; fine do. is steady; sales of 130 bbls. Opaque at $2 62½. Tar and Pitch are dull and nominal.

OILS—Linseed is dull and nominal at 54@55c. The market for Crude Whale is quiet at 40@43c. Crude Sperm is in fair request, and prices are steady at $1 20@$1 25. Lard Oil is dull at 85c.

OIL CAKE—The inquiry is fair for city; sales of 200 tuns at $32@$34 50 in bags and bbls., and $28 50@$29 for Western.

OIL MEAL—The demand is limited and the market is heavy; sales of State at $1 50 ⅌ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is dull, and prices are unsettled; the sales are 320 bbls. at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess; $17 for Clear; $15 for Sour Mess, and $10 50@$11 for Prime. Beef is in good supply, and the market is heavy; sales of 240 bbls at $8 50@$10 for Repacked Mess, and $10 50@$12 for Extra. Beef Hams are quiet, and prices are nominal. Prime and India Mess are in fair demand; sales of 150 tcs of the former on private terms. Bacon is inactive, and prices are quite nominal. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; sales of 170 hhds. and tcs. at 4@5c. for Shoulders, and 6@6½c. for Hams. Lard is without change to note; the demand is moderate; sales of 280 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾@9¼c., and 200 kegs at 9½c. Butter is in fair demand, and is steady; sales of Yellow Western Reserve Ohio at 12@13½c.; Middle Ohio at 11@12c.; White Streaked at 7@8c., and State at 12@15c. Cheese quiet at 3@7c.

RICE—The market is steady; sales at $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds, and the market is unsettled and prices are nominal. Rough Flax is quiet at $1 30@$1 32 ⅌ bush. of 56 lb.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 200 bags stained Pimento on private terms. We quote Pepper at 7½@8c.; for Cassia, 17@17½c., and Pimento at 4¼@4½c.

SUGARS—The demand is very moderate, prices are steady; sales of 470 hhds., mostly Cuba, at 4¼@5½c., and 670 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined are quiet. We quote Crushed, Ground, and Granulated at 7½@8c.

TALLOW—A fair demand for this article, but with liberal receipts of Western prices are lower; sales of inferior Western at 7¾@8c., and city, 8½@9c., with sales of 100 lb. Rough Fat is steady and is salable at 6c., cash.

TEAS—There is more activity, especially in Black. Greens are steady.

TOBACCO—For low grades of Kentucky there is a good demand, chiefly for export. Seedleaf is moderately active. Spanish leaf is dull and scarce; sales of 600 hhds. Kentucky, within a few days, at 4½@7½c.

WHISKY—The market is firm, and the demand fair; sales of 850 bbls. at 16½c., and 100 bbls Drudge at 16½c., time.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1861.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,766	81	765	490	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	101	34	78	3,588	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	19	47	212	1,450	....	....
At Chamberlin's, R.-st.	25	20	52	3,561	....	....
Received Sunday	....	..	....	....	....	....
Sold to butc'rs at Ber.	600	..	....	....	....	....
Total	4,511	132	1,111	9,094	4,236	19,084
Total previous week	3,688	109	1,187	9,181	5,466	19,631
Av. No. ⅌ wk. last yr.	4,364	356	342	9,709	7,696	12,963

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	64	Illinois	2,681
Pennsylvania	13	Kentucky	127
Ohio	855	Iowa	283
Indiana	232		

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	993	....	....	....	674
Hudson River Railroad	1,656	....	....	....	1,074
Harlem Railroad	444	91	789	496	....
Camden and Amboy RR.	13	....	....	....	734
By Hudson River boats	210	....	....	....	....
On foot	....	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	454	....	....	....	1,762

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day: Beeves, 1,600; Calves, 85; Horses, 24; Sheep, 1,535; Swine, 890.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,766.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8½@ 9	Ordinary	7 @ 8
Medium	8 @ 8	Some extra good	9 @ —

The general average of the market is 8½c.

The most of the sales range from 8@8½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,515.

This is 827 head more than last week, and 151 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,766, shows 275 head more than the average, and 446 head more than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

Henry Westheimer, Ill.	160	Eastman & Taylor, O.	30
Henry Westheimer, Ky.	16	Eastman & Dalby, Ill.	62
Wm. Smith, Ill.	47	N. Trotter, O.	31
T. C. Eastman, Ill.	32	Cole & Conger, Ill.	49
T. C. Eastman, Ky.	39	Parks & Beach, Ill.	32
Phil. McCaffry, Ill.	175	George W. Reid, Ill.	89
Tom Gillis, Ill.	111	George W. Reid, O.	45
Cragin & Co., Ill.	105	Shepard & Vail, Ill.	30
Sam Shoeater, Ky.	16	B. Westheimer, Ill.	133
M. Dalton, Ill.	48	Shoeater & Co., Ill.	63
Henry Eckstein, Ky.	35	Gray & Healy, Ill.	63
Pat Kearns, Ill.	30	H. Eckstein, Ill.	50
Shepard & Vail, O.	16	Wm. Thompson, Ill.	69
S. W. Clark, O.	113	C. Dawson, Ill.	29
S. W. Clark, N. Y.	21	P. Eagan, Ill.	35
Katz & Samuels, Ill.	32	Simmons & Curtis, Ill.	65
S. B. Harris, Ind.	131	O. Barnes, O.	32
Allerton & Williams, Ill.	49	D. O. Culver, Ill.	48
D. C. Coney, O.	32	B. Gray, Penn.	13
Wm. Florence, O.	55	S. D. Haring, Ill.	75
G. Wilson, Ind.	79	George Sage, Ill.	78
H. B. Smith, Iowa	102	Vandusen, Austin & Co., Ill.	34
Allerton & Staley, Iowa	74	Gillett & Co., Iowa	37
E. Porter, N. Y.	21	Gillett & Co., O.	51
J. S. Gardiner, O.	18	Beach and Bray, Iowa	75
John T. Alexander, Ill.	420	Phelps & McMullan, Ill.	22
T. Wheeler, Ky.	30	James Murray, Ind.	28
Valentine & Martin, Ill.	110	Wm. G. Hutchinson, Ill.	70
Turley & Buckles, Ill.	121	Charles Laughland, Ill.	33
C. Katz, Ill.	48		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 18.—It does not appear likely that we shall have to make any change in the figures of our table of quotations from those used last week, when we make up, to-morrow, the report of the market for the week. Nearly all the stock will be sold at prices equivalent to 8@8½ cents, net, a pound, ranging from 7½ to 9 cents, being generally a fair average quality of good fat steers. It is quite difficult to say how many bullocks are on sale to-day, but we think about 3,200. Since our last report, we find that there have been entered upon the yard books 66 droves, ranging from 13 head to 426 head, making a total of 3,750 head. Of these, it is said that about 300 head came here on Saturday for wholesale butchers and to go East, and some were also sold on Saturday, and on Monday about 350 were retailed, principally of the lightest grade, and sellers say at $3 a head more than the selling price of the same grade to-day. Several of the brokers, and nearly all the drovers are satisfied that the sales of Monday have injured the market to-day equal to that sum per head, and of course they are very much dissatisfied. In fact, there appears to be no way of settling the feeling of dissatisfaction but an agreement between all the principal brokers and drovers to ignore this Monday trade, and fix the business of the market as it has been for some months—that is, opening on Tuesday and closing on Wednesday.

Of the business to-day, we may say that when the market opened this morning there was such a show of a short supply that most of the brokers tried to establish an advance, and we think the first sales were at prices better for the drover than last week; but as the day advanced the business grew dull, and it was generally thought that the market was not as good as it was last Tuesday, and we thought there was very little confidence that to-morrow would be as good as last Wednesday. Sales were, therefore, pushed at a slight decline. The weather is quite favorable, being dry, and for the time of year cool; but the large wholesale butchers do not seem inclined to buy as largely as usual, and report the trade in beef very dull at low prices.

The proportion of the stock coming from Illinois is a matter of wonder to every one, and it is equally wonderful that so large a portion of it is of a quality that will make first-rate retail market beef.

As the day draws to a close we find the brokers have a little more confidence in holding cattle over for sale to-morrow, hoping it will prove, as it did last week, three or four dollars a head better than the average of the opening day.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Owing to the considerable sales on Monday, and very extensive sales yesterday, there were but few Bullocks left for sale to-day, and these were soon closed out at prices that make the average of the market full as good as last week. It would have been better if owners and their brokers had not lost confidence in their power to demand an advance, which they did in consequence of not being able to concentrate the trade so as to bring all the buyers face to face with the sellers, so as to see what was the strength of the demand.

The quality of the stock this week is very good, including a good many Western distillery-fed cattle, and the number from Illinois astonishes every one, even those who are well acquainted with the great resources of that State.

The sales to-day have been rather slow, at the prices current at the close of business last night, which were $2 or $3 a head better than at noon. This was occasioned by a good many country butchers who came in during the afternoon—men who do not usually come till Wednesday, but having got bit with advanced prices last Wednesday, concluded to try Tuesday evening and got bit again; that is, had to pay more than they probably would have had to pay to-day for the same Bullocks.

Butchers are beginning to complain of the light weight of Steers that have been out on grass, and say that salesmen all estimate them too high, their looks being more improved than their weight or yield of fat. The general quality this week is very fair. The weather to-day is quite cool for the season, and favorable to the cattle trade.

In relation to opening the market on Monday, we are assured by Mr. Allerton, and requested to assure all drovers and shippers of cattle, that he has no intention of changing the regular market days from the way they are now established—that is, opening the market on Tuesday, the choice of yards being drawn for on Monday evening. Tuesday, by force of circumstances, having become the principal market day, and Wednesday the day for closing up what is left unsold the first day, which, unless the day is very stormy, rarely amounts to over one-fourth the whole number, makes it necessary that stock should arrive early Tuesday morning. There is no necessity that it should arrive Monday, but as a portion of it does, owners are anxious to make sales, and as proprietor of the yards, Mr. Allerton does not feel authorized to say sales shall not be made. Besides, there are several men who have been in the habit of selling cattle at Bergen on Monday who wish to sell the same class on Monday here. It is the same class who forestalled the market by opening sales on Tuesday, until the proprietors of the yards were compelled to open the market on Tuesday, as they will be on Monday, if the Monday trade is allowed to go on as it has begun, and that will bring back the same train of evils that compelled an abandonment of Monday as a market day a few years ago—evils that we battled against then, and will again, because we contend for one Sabbath day every week, and we do not think that the class who count Saturday as their Sabbath are yet quite strong enough to wipe out the Christian Sabbath. To make Monday the market-day of beef cattle will effectually wipe it out with all who are connected with the trade in this city. It is contended that to allow the same number and class of bullocks now sold on Monday at Bergen to be sold at Forty-fourth street on Monday, will not affect Tuesday and Wednesday any more than it does to sell the cattle there. This is an error that any one but a very blind man can see. It is an error that, if persisted in, will cost the Western shippers of cattle a pile of money by the *demoralization* of the market, by dividing and splitting up business that should be concentrated to make it effectual and beneficial.

It is argued in favor of opening the market here on Monday, that the Erie Railroad will stop landing cattle at Bergen, so there will be no Monday market there. To that we answer: then the salesmen will procure them from some other source, and if the Monday market is persisted in at Forty-fourth street, there will be a Saturday market at Bergen, so drovers will have four market days a week of about equal importance, very much to their disadvantage, and nothing to the advantage of butchers, because the "divide and conquer" class will buy and speculate out of both drovers and butchers. It is so to-day. *The* leading cattle brokers and drovers declare their belief that the market this week has proved $3 a head loss to them on account of the disarrangement of the trade out of its regular order. It is therefore no wonder that we find so many who are bitterly opposed to opening the market on Monday. In truth all are so except the few who are always unwilling to be restrained by any rules and regulations for the government of society. A few who hate the Christian Sabbath are anxious to make Monday the leading market day, for two reasons: one is to compel men to desecrate the day, or else give up their regular business. Another is a hope to drive a class of men out of the trade, so as to give them a better chance to control it. Drovers and shippers must be wary of this trap to catch their dollars.

TRANSPORTATION.

We are authorized by the President of the Erie Road to say to drovers and Western shippers that the road has now 100 of the improved stock cars, the best in the world, and the Company will spare no pains to give satisfaction, and, in regard to discontinuing the yards at Deposit and Port Jervis, it has been done because the proprietors could not pay expenses, and have suffered a severe loss, while it was a constant loss to the road, stopping there to accommodate the small portion who desired to stop, and all the time to the disadvantage rather than advantage of drovers. Mr. Marsh is sure that one well-fitted stopping-place is better than three poor ones, and that the one at Campville shall be made to give satisfaction, and not only give it but commend it; and if the present proprietor of those yards cannot do that, some one else will. Mr. McNeil promises us that if drovers will be patient, and give him a little time, he will give all that Mr. Marsh promises drovers shall have.

As to shipping cattle from Albany on Sunday, we don't see what influence it will have upon the heathenish community to tell the world that it is a common practice upon the Hudson River boats and Hudson River Railroad, and we are told that the Harlem is getting into the same bad practice—a practice that any civilized community should be ashamed of, as it is wholly unnecessary.

We understand that a movement is on foot among the heaviest Western shippers to throw their stock upon that road that will totally quit the practice, and if both the Hudson and Harlem persist in the practice, then to quit sending cattle via Albany. They are determined to do all in their power to stop the attempt of "the rebels" to make Monday the market day.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

We report the following droves sold by some of the principal brokers, by which readers will get definite ideas of prices of all the grades of quality in market:

John T. Alexander has a large link of his long chain of fat Illinois Bullocks in market this week, sold as follows: by John A. Merritt, 109 head, estimated at 7¼ cwt., at 8@8¾c. ⅌ lb., and about the same as last week. By Barney Bartram, 105 head, estimated at 7¼ cwt., at 8¼@9c.; 85 averaged $60 on Tuesday, which was full as good as last week. By C. W. Conger, 104 head, average 8¾c. on 7¼ cwt. By Simon Ulery, 107 head, some very good Steers at 9c., and some rough fat Oxen at 8@8½c., the whole average 8½c. on 7¼ cwt., which may be about a ½ cwt. too light estimate.

Shepard & Vail bought at Albany one lot of Wolf, one of Brock, and one of Brant, which sold at an average of 8½c., all good Ohio and Illinois fat Steers. Also sold for Curtis & Tilden 33 Illinois Distillers, average 7 cwt., at 8@8½c.

Murray & Glover bought of Henry Westheimer 72 good Illinois Steers, some of them grade Durham, estimated 7 cwt. by buyer and 7¼ cwt. by seller, and will sell to average 8½c. on 7 cwt.

Henry Hurd bought of McCaffry 45 Illinois Distillers, and 20 of E. Shepard, Ohio Steers, and 30 of Brock, do., which sold at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.

Jerry Church sold for S. B. Harris 131 Indiana Steers, pretty good quality, some of them part Durham, average 7½ cwt., at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.

J. C. & W. M. ... average ... cwt. each, at 7½c. ⅌ lb. for ... ones, and 9c. for some very good, and generally at 8@8½c.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. sold 63 of Joel Dalby's good 7½ cwt. Illinois Steers, at 8@9c., and likely to average 8½, or $60 a head. Also 30 Kentucky Durhams for Kennedy & Co.; average 8 cwt., at 8¾c.

Geo. Ayrault sold 49 Chicago Distillers for Conger & Co., at 8@8½c. ⅌ lb.

Teed and Wheeler sold 90 good Illinois Steers for Geo. Reed, at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.

Isaac Budlong sold 32 Illinois Distillers for Wood & Beach, average 7 cwt., at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.

Eckstein & Lauterback sold 80 Kentucky Steers, average 7¼ cwt., at 8@8½c., which they bought of Gen. Wilson at Albany, and 55 Illinois Steers, at 8@8½c., average 7¼ cwt., which they bought at Albany of Heath.

A. M. Allerton sold 45 remarkably fine Illinois Steers, at an average of 9c. ⅌ lb., and 4 at $58 each, which were rejected by army agents out of a drove on contract. As these were good enough for a New-York retail butcher, we have a curiosity to know how the contractor will get along who agreed to furnish bullocks at a little over half the present contract price. Allerton also sold Allerton & Staley's drove of fat Illinois Steers, average 7¾ cwt., at 8¾@9c. ⅌ lb.

D. C. Coney sold Jacob Hosselton's drove, 32 old style Ohio steers, average 7 cwt., at $62; a good even lot, well fed.

Harris & Coddington sold for Turley & Buckles, 131 nice smooth Illinois steers, estimated by sellers at 7 cwt., and by owner at 735 lb, net, which will probably average 8½c. on sellers' weight. Also, 79 for G. Wilson, good Indiana steers, average 7¼ cwt., at 8½c.

Mead & Holcomb sold for Trotter, 31 Ohio Durhams, average 7¾ cwt., at 8½c.

Flynn & Haley sold 87 common Illinois steers, average 7¼ cwt., at 8@8½c.

John A. Meredith sold for Fowler, of Guilford, Ct., a very fine pair of four-year-old steers, estimated to weigh 21 cwt., at $190.

Martin & Valentine sold, on their own account, 66 Illinois distillers, average 6¾ cwt., at 8c., and 44 very good Ohio steers, part Durham, bought of McDurman, average 8¼ cwt., and sell at 8½@9c.

T. Bloomer bought of Rodolp 34 Indiana steers, average 7½ cwt., and sell at 8½c.

S. W. Clark sold for James Farthing 46 Ohio steers, which he bought at Buffalo of J. Hathaway, estimated at 3¼ cwt., average, and counted about the best quality in market, and sold at 8¾@9c. ⅌ lb. Also, on his own account, 21 State steers, bought at Buffalo; a mixed lot sold at 7½@9c.

Doty & Brother sold for Curtis & Tilden 47 common Illinois steers, fair to good, average 7½ cwt., at 8½c.

Thos. White & Son sold H. B. Smith & Co.'s drove of good Iowa Steers, average, 8½c. on 7 cwt.

D. O. Culver sold 48 Illinois distillers, bought of Silsbury, at Albany, av. 7½ cwt., and $64.

Daniel Barnes sold Geo. Reid's drove of 45 very fine Ohio Durhams at 8½@9c. ⅌ lb—19 of them at 9c., to John Harris; 2 sold at $90 each, two of which were weighed—one 1,630 lb and one 1,786 lb; the other, not weighed, was a little lighter. Barnes also sold 32 Ohio Durhams, bought of Sam Seldener, av. 7¾ cwt., at 8@8½c.

Thos. Wheeler bought of Murray, at $125, a remarkably fine Durham 4-year-old Steer, to take to his farm. He weighed 2,119 lb, and would dress 66 lb ⅌ cwt., and make net 1,393 lb.

Henry Myers sold a lot of 29 head of fair Illinois Steers at 8½c. on 7¼ cwt., which he bought of Dawson, the owner says at less than cost. Also, 32 good Ohio Steers, bought of Taylor, sold at 8¾c. on 7¼ cwt.

Wm. Florence sold 84 of Col. Florence's old-style fat Ohio Steers at 8½c. on 7¼ cwt., and 1 pair estimated to net 25 cwt., grade Durhams of superior quality, sold for $240; 18 light Pennsylvania Steers sold for Gardiner at 8@8½c.

Sales by brokers who sell partly at Bergen and partly here:

Wm. E. Dudley, sold for Wm. Long, 63 Illinois Distillers, very good quality, average 7 cwt., and $59, say 8@8½ ⅌ lb.

Haring & Miller, sold for Jas. Woods, 83 Illinois Steers, average 7 owt., and very fat and good, at 8½@9c.

Gillett & Toffey sold 114, bought of Pettit & Frazee, Marion County, O., Steers, average 7¾ cwt., at 8½@9c., and 96 Illinois Distillers, for Conger & Cole, rather a hard lot, average 6¾ cwt., and $50 a head.

Beach & Bray sold for Geo. Bentley, 125 good Iowa Bullocks, at 8@9c. ⅌ lb., and 82 do. for Bentley & Wood, at the same rate.

Phelps & McMahon, sold for Kirkwood & Rickwood 31 Illinois rough Oxen and thin Steers at about 8c. ⅌ lb., and 33 for Place & Youmans, good Illinois Oxen and Steers, at 8½c.

Sage & Pickering sold 75 Illinois, bought of Vandergrift, and 68 do. of Long, at 8@8½c., and 17 of Mason, Ohio Steers, at 9c.

COWS AND CALVES—There is no improvement in the Cow market. The trade is all in a slow retail way; a great many buyers asking for credit, which is conceded by the Cow merchants. The common price of fresh Cows and Calves is $35 to $45, with a few above the highest and some below the lowest. We noticed one remarkably large Durham Cow, rather advanced in years but in good condition, held at $60.

Veal Calves are decidedly lower than last week. On Tuesday, at Allerton's, and at Sixth street, and at the market boats, the top price was 5 cents a pound, live weight. To-day there is a perfect glut in the market at Allerton's, and it is very difficult to get 4½c. for the pick of the best lots, and some very good Calves will be sold at 3@3½c. ⅌ lb, and dull and slow at that.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week.

We cannot inform our friends in the country that there is any real improvement in the market for Sheep and Lambs. It was thought on Monday that an advance of about 25 cents a head would be established; but we found, on Tuesday, the market quite full and business very dull, at about 4 cents a pound, live weight, as the top price. We noticed a lot of very nice Ohio sheep, well fatted, medium size—that is, not the coarse-boned sort common in that State and Kentucky—which weighed 111 lb average at home, and are estimated by the owner 100 here and by the salesman at 97 or 98 lb, which will not sell at over $4 each—the same that the owner was offered at Albany.

We noticed a beautiful lot of 39 grade Southdown Lambs from the farm of Richard Wall of Hopewell, N. J., sold by Wm. D. Bellis, at an average of $4 75, to James Harrington, one of the largest wholesale butchers here, who says that they are the best that he has seen this year, and that Mr. Wall's Lambs are always, in point of quality, at the top of the market, he having had them three years. These Lambs were out of a lot of Kentucky Ewes bought here last Fall of Mr. Bellis, who thinks that Mr. Wall will make them pay nearly $9 a head, if he gets the usual price of such fat Sheep as he makes.

There were a few unclipped Sheep in market this week, and they brought only about $1 12 more than they would if clipped.

The bulk of the sheep are pretty good, but there are some that sell at prices which farmers could better afford to give than take.

It will be seen from sales that Lambs are much higher per head and per pound than old Sheep.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From Ohio—M. Comstock, 201; W. M. Battle, 209; S. W. Paine, 201; Joseph Bradfield, 101; Daniel G. Morris, 357; Sam'l Seldner, 225; James A. Pringle, 211; George Schlokedantz, 190—total, 1,711.

From New-Jersey—John O. Shomp, 79; Richard Bellis, 110; Peter Brewer, 45; O. B. Holcombe, 230; Andrew Robbins, 203; Thomas Brutten, 38; Joseph Stantial, 6; Lindaberry & Sutton, 33; Edward Hunt, 41; E. L. Abbott, 73; L. Bellis, 126; John Cornell, 87; Peter Bellis, 26; William D. Bellis, 57; W. B. Tompkins, 33; M. Depue, 48; A. J. Sweesey, 47; Peter A. Bloom, 22; J. N. Pidcock, 15; A. Snyder, 33—total, 1,261.

From New-York—W. T. Crittenden, 120.

From Pennsylvania—John Kervis, 152.

From Indiana—John Simons, 259.

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS.

At Browning's, Wm. D. Bellis sold 2,314 sheep and lambs, at an average of $3 81. There were 1,434 Jersey lambs, and these averaged $4 07 per head, and were sold in lots as follows: 15 for J. N. Pidcock, $43; 219 for L. Bellis, $897; 40 for P. A. Bloom, $160; 102 for J. Cornell, $730 31; 66 for ... H. Bellis, $233 38; 101 for E. Hunt, $402 18; 278 for O. B. Holcomb, $1,103 21; 184 for E. L. Abbott, $719 10; 100 for R. Bellis, $390 87; 87 for A. Snyder, $340 75; 79 for J. O. S... sheep, $321 25; 28 for P. Brewer, $97 50; 67 for D. T. ... onyan, $229 25. The sheep were from Ohio, and sold for the following persons: 376 for Mr. Trimble, $1,330 50; 202 for J. F. ...hilds, $594 50; 101 for Sam. Sidener, $378 75; 201 for S. W. Payne, $678. Total 880—averaging $3 33.

Thomas C. Larkin sold 642 head, all sheep, at an average of $3 16; part of them, at $4, were very fine, fat Ohio sheep, which weighed 111 lb each at home.

Hart & West sold 873 head sheep and lambs, at an average of $3 71.

Chamberlin reports stock sold by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, William S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows: Average price of live weight of Sheep ⅌ lb. 3½@4¼c., and in lots, per head, 30 sheep at $6; 170 do. at $4 37½; 200 do. at $4 25; 120 do. at $4 ...; 205 do. $3 87½; 100 do. at $3 50; 367 do. at $3 50; 54 do. at $3 44; 169 do. at $3 37½; 66 do. at $2 8...; 192 do. at $3 ...; 81 do. at $3 12½; 269 do. at $3; 190 do. at $2 75; 47 Lambs at $5; 48 do. at $4 60; 39 do. at $4 77½; 122 do. at $4 25; 26 do. at $4 12½; 58 do. at $4; 124 do. at $3 75; 116 do. at $3 50; 83 do. at $3 37½; 31 do. at $3 25; 17 do. at $3 12½; 86 do. at $3; 33 do. at $2 95; 42 do. at $2 75; 3 do. at $2 50.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 4,236.

There may be a slight difference in favor of drovers, but it is very slight. Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, makes the following quotations:

Corn-fed Hogs, ⅌ lb gross.......4¼@4½c.
Distillery Hogs, ⅌ lb gross.......3¾@ 4c.

Mr. Grant reports the market clear this morning, which will give the next arrivals an advantage. Stock Hogs are in demand and sell in small lots of light prime quality at 5@6c. ⅌ lb, and sell as fast as they arrive.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following figures as the

PRICE OF HOGS THIS WEEK.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4½@4¾c.	5½@5¾c.
Second quality corn fed	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4½@4¾c.	5¾@6 c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3¾@4 c.	4½@5 c.
Second quality still-fed, fat	3½@4 c.	4¼@5 c.
Small size, choice stock hogs	5¼@5¾c.	—@—

The Horse Market.

We have never seen the Horse market so dull in June as it is this year. Twenty-fourth street is almost as dull now as it usually is in the middle of August. This is usually the month for the sale of high-priced carriage-horses and fine single driving and saddle-horses. The buyers of such are non est, and there is but little doing in the line of work-horses, and such sales as are effected are at ten or fifteen per cent less than a year ago. Occasionally a city railroad or omnibus man looks through the stables, and if he sees anything that suits him, offers a very low price, if the horse suits on trial.

On Thursday a little life was infused into the street by a report that an agent was looking after horses for some Connecticut troop, and another wanted horses for the Rhode Island regiment. About the average price of military horses is $110, and none that we have seen taken for war purposes here are suitable for cavalry horses. They are generally too light, not over 9 cwt., which is 200 pounds below the right standard. A regiment of horses that will average 11 cwt. each of good action, would give double the force to a charge of those already bought in this street, or such as we saw yesterday proposed to be sold for the army.

There are more Canada horses here now, and more have been sold all through the Spring trade than any other class, the price ranging generally from $75 to $125. Such horses would be first rate for Guerilla warfare, or picket duty, being remarkably hardy animals, doing a great deal of work upon hard fare; and some of them are exceedingly active, and will, although of such diminutive size, compared with cavalry horses, carry a stout man all day at a loping gait.

The probability is, that the scarcity of numbers of horses now in market is in a great measure owing to the army demand, the agents of which are buying in the country in sections that usually send a good many horses to this market—that is, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The prospect is considered very dull for the Autumn trade by some of the most reliable men in the street.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.....June 19, 1861.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week was much better than for several weeks past, the offerings amounting to over 1,300 head. The market was not very brisk, only 1,100 head having been sold at from $6@$8 75 for ordinary and good, and from $9@$9 50 ⅌ 100 lb for prime and extra.

SHEEP—This market continues to be well supplied, and the demand was quite brisk. 5,500 head were disposed of at from $2@$3 and $4 each, according to condition.

HOGS—There was a large supply of Hogs, the offerings at both yards amounting to 32,100 head. Prices declined a shade, sales having been made at from $4 50@$5 75 the 100 lb net, as to condition.

COWS—The sale of Cows amounted to 75 head, at from $18@$29 for Springers, and from $25@$38 for Cows and Calves.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19—REPORTED BY DREW & FRENCH.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also tuck a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ⅌ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ⅌ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

BUTTER—The supply continues abundant, and the market is exceedingly dull. Orange County is again lower, and the average rates for State are no doubt some lower. We quote:

Orange Co., ⅌ lb	14@ 5	Western Penn., fair	8 @ 9
Welsh tubs, strictly, ch.	14@15	Western Res., choice	12 @13
Do., fair to good	11@13	Western, fair to choice	10 @11
Half-firkins, strictly ch.	11@15	Western, common	8 @ 9
Western Penn., choice	12@14	Grease Butter	7 @—

CHEESE—It is estimated by good judges that about four dairies in one hundred may be fine enough to bring 7c., but the great bulk of the stock now coming in sells at 5c. or under; much of it is down to 3c., and some goes as low as 2c. We quote:

Choice to extra, ⅌ lb.. 6 @ 7 | Common and skimmed.. 2 @ 5

BEESWAX—Southern and Western, ⅌ lb, 25@29c.

BROOM CORN—We quote: No sales.

BEANS are held at about the same rates; but the market is dull and tends downward. We quote for good to choice qualities, packages included:

Medium, ⅌ bu., 62 lb..1 65@1 80 | Kidney, ⅌ bu., 62 lb..1 75@1 90
Marrow, new, ⅌ bu...1 75@1 90 | Pea Beans.............1 65@1 75

EGGS have gradually tended downward, and are now fully 1c. lower than this day week. We quote for actual count of good Eggs:

State, choice, ⅌ doz...—@12 | Western, choice, ⅌ doz. 11 @12

FEATHERS—We quote: Western, choice, 32@34c.; Tenn., 32@35c.

FRESH MEATS—Country consignors frequently leave the harslets in their Veal and Mutton, which injures the sale. We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ⅌ lb	6 @ 7	Pork, light	—@—
Mutton, carcasses	6 @ 7	Veal, ⅌ lb	6 @ 7¼
Pork, heavy	5½@—	Veal Calves, ⅌ lb	3 @ 5

GAME—All game should now be packed in ice. Pigeons should be picked and tied in bunches of one-half dozen each, by the legs, and packed in course and fine ice. We quote:

Pigeons, tight, ⅌ doz. 62@ 75 | Pigeons, stall-fed.....1 25@1 50

HIDES—We quote:

Country slaughter, trim'd and cured, weighing 55@59 at.....6 @—
City slaughter, trimmed and cured, weighing 60@65 at.....—@6
City slaughter, trimmed, Association, weighing 60@68 at...6½@7

LIVE POULTRY—The demand is quite limited, and prices range much lower than last year, and will probably continue so through the season. We quote:

Turkeys, ⅌ lb	10 @10½	Ducks, ⅌ pair	62@ 68
Fowls, ⅌ lb	9 @10	Geese, ⅌ pair	1 00@1 50
Old Cocks, ⅌ lb	6 @ 7		

POTATOES—The market continues to go from bad to worse. Receipts are lighter, but the heavy stock on hand and the light demand continue to depress prices. This state of affairs, together with the short period (say three to four weeks) before the market will be largely supplied from the new crop, produces quite a panic among potato-sellers, and their heretofore confident hopes of another rally before the close, are fast fading out. Prices are very irregular. We make our figures correspond with actual transactions as nearly as possible, but it must not be understood that we think the stock in market could be readily cleared out at these rates. Our present figures average 25@50c. ⅌ bbl. lower than our last. Those interested will please make their own estimates of the future. We think it looks "blue." We quote:

Mercers, Western, choice	$1 75@$1 87
Mercers, Western, common	1 37@ 1 62
Mercers, Rochester, choice	2 00@ 2 12
Mercers, Rochester, common	—@ 1 87
Seedling Mercers, ⅌ bbl	2 12@ 2 25
Peachblows, Northern and Western	1 50@ 1 75
Prince Alberts	1 00@ 1 25
Flukes	1 00@ 1 25
Round Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl	—@ 1 00
Western Reds	—@ 1 00
Nova-Scotia, ⅌ bush	50@ 60
Bermuda, new, ⅌ bbl	4 50@ 5 00

FRESH FRUIT.

STRAWBERRIES—⅌ pt. basket, 3@5c.

GOOSEBERRIES—⅌ bush., $1 25@$1 50.

DRIED FRUIT—There is more inquiry for State Dried Apples, and they may be sold at a fractional advance. We quote:

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Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
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I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
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You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
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Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
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REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.
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Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instanter.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

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